The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 5947. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

Crushing Defeat of the French Forces Near Orleans.

They Seek Shelter Behind Barricades in the City.

A Destructive Fire Opened by the Prussians.

Occupation of the City by the Victors.

THE PRUSSIANS ADVANCING ON TOURS.

Severe Fighting Reported Before St. Quentin.

Reported French Victory West of Paris.

Additional Reports of Prussian Cruelties to the Inhabitants.

THE ADVANCE ON TOURS.

Orleans Surrounded—A Crushing Defeat of the French Troops Near That City—The Germans Seventeen Miles Beyond Orleans on the Tours Railroad—German Repulse at Dreux.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—The messengers who were sent to Orleans, yesterday, where the battle was going on, have returned. They make the following report:

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

The French were in much smaller force than the Prussians, and were literally crushed by their superior artillery, and driven back into the suburbs of the town. Some barricades had been erected there, and our forces took advantage of the shelter these afforded. The Papal Zouaves and Mobiles behaved most courageously, but the regular troops fled at almost the first fire. None of the regular troops made much resistance. Many threw away their arms in their flight.

ORLEANS BURNING.

The Prussians opened fire on the town after the French defeat, and, owing to the barricades, many fires occurred. The railway depot was destroyed in this way, as well as many other large establishments.

ADVANCE BEYOND ORLEANS.

At a late hour last evening the Prussians had pushed south to Beaugency and Meung, beyond Orleans, and it is feared that the Papal Zouaves will be surrounded and captured.

FRENCH EFFORTS TO RETRIEVE THEIR LOSS.

The other French troops in that neighborhood are in a good position, and heavy reinforcements were sent forward to them during the night. It is reported that some heavy guns have also gone forward from Bourges. The French troops at Beaugency and Meung are excellent. They are composed chiefly of the National Guard and the Mobiles, and they are determined to resist to the last. In view of the urgency of the case, Gen. GARIBALDI left Tours this morning for the field. There is a great movement here of Franc-Tireurs. Troops of all kinds are pushing to the front with all dispatch.

[Beaugency and Meung are two small towns in the Department of Loiret, lying on the right bank of the Loire, and on the railroad from Orleans to Tours, and distant from Orleans eleven and seventeen miles respectively. Beaugency has a population of about 4,000, and Meung about 3,000. Part of the town walls, and the donjon tower of the castle, forming the former defensive works of Beaugency, still exist, and Meung contains the ruins of a castle also. The occupation of these places by the Germans would cut the direct communication between Orleans and Tours, and isolate the former city. Bourges, from which it is said artillery has been sent forward, is about sixty miles south and east of Orleans, on the Canal du Berry and the Orleans, Bourges and Nevers Railroad, and at the junction of four rivers which form the Eure. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and several important public institutions. It was once fortified and one of the strongest cities of Gaul. It was captured by CÆSAR and nearly all its inhabitants massacred. It has no military importance at present, being without fortifications.]

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—The Minister of War has made public the following intelligence contained in a telegram from Orleans, dated at a late hour last evening:

The scene of the battle, today, was so near this city that balls and shell fell in the outskirts. The Prussians are near Galleno. The troops sent from Tours to reinforce the Fifteenth Corps, have formed a junction with that body, near Artenay.

A GERMAN REPULSE AT DREUX.

CHATEAUDUN, via TOURS, Oct. 12.—The enemy has been beaten back with loss at Dreux. [Chateaudun whence this telegram is received, is on the Paris and Tours Railway, about midway between these two cities. It lies about sixteen miles to the north-west of Orleans. Dreux, the point of interest in the dispatch, is a town of about 6,000 inhabitants in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, lying on the Blaise River, about thirty miles east and south of Paris, and thirty miles due north of Chateaudun.]

A PANIC IN LYONS.

At last accounts the people of Lyons were flying in all directions.

Complete Occupation of Orleans by the Prussians—The French Retire to the Left Bank of the Loire.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—Official reports from Beaugency state that the Prussians entered Orleans last night. The French forces are on the left bank of the Loire. They received today heavy reinforcements, including ten batteries of field artillery.

[Orleans is the capital of the Department of Loiret, and has a population of about 42,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Loire, which at this part of its course approaches within fifty-eight miles of Paris. A bridge of nine arches spans the river at Orleans. The Orleans Canal and the canal of Loing connect the Loire with the Seine. The city is one of the oldest in France, and is full of historic interest, connecting its annals with the Roman invasion of Gaul.]

THE NORTH AND EAST.

Montdidier Defended by the Local Forces—Severe Fighting at St. Quentin—German Official Report of the Surrender of Strasbourg.

MOREUIL, Oct. 11, (midnight,) via TOURS, Oct. 12.—The enemy's scouts near Montdidier beat a hasty retreat, today, on the approach of the Franc-Tireurs and Mobiles. [Moreuil, from which this dispatch is transmitted, is situated twelve miles south-east of Amiens, on a tributary of the river Sommes. Montdidier is situated higher up on the same stream, and about twenty miles to the south-east of Amiens.]

FIGHTING AT ST. QUENTIN.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—Severe fighting has been renewed before St. Quentin.

STRASBOURG.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The official account of the surrender of Strasbourg is just published here. By the capitulation, 1,100 guns of all sorts, 12,000 Chassepots, three tons of ammunition and fifty locomotives of the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, which had been collected there, fell into Prussian hands. The carpenters, masons and laborers of the city have been impressed to repair the fortifications.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

No News Yesterday—Reported Battle West of Paris and Defeat of the Prussians on the 7th Inst.—The People of the City Resolute—Large Shells for the Bombardment.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—No news has been received from Paris today. A balloon expedition is preparing here for an attempt to descend into Paris.

REPORTED BATTLE ON THE 7TH.

The Ministry has just received the following news of an important French victory. The courier who brought the intelligence was permitted to pass through the Prussian lines:

A battle occurred on Friday, the 7th inst., between Fort du Mont Valerien and St. Cloud, on the west side of Paris, the French, under Gen. DUCROT, having made a sortie in force. The Prussians were completely defeated, and were forced to retreat to Versailles, entirely surrendering the position they had lately occupied, and from which they might have shelled the western part of Paris.

LARGE BOMBS FOR SHELLING THE CITY.

COLOGNE, Oct. 12.—A writer in the Frankfort Gazette has seen colossal bombs, holding 140 pounds of powder, going forward to Paris.

BARBARITIES OF THE WAR.

German Irritation With the Free Warfare of the Francs-Tireurs—Municipalities Required to Deliver Them Up—One Hundred and Fifty Peasants Executed About Metz—Twenty Towns Burned.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—Advices from various parts of France repeat the statements that the Prussians are committing the greatest atrocities upon helpless towns. Where the Franc-Tireurs gain advantages, the Prussians have not only seized the authorities of the towns, and demanded restitution for the captured Prussians on pain of the death of the authorities and the burning down of the towns, but have also exacted that the Franc-Tireurs themselves be delivered up for execution. In view of this frightful state of affairs, the Government is reported to have again brought the subject to the attention of the Prussian military authorities, as well as to the foreign ambassadors to France.

RETALIATION.

The Government has repeated its determination to retaliate for all Prussian atrocities. If the municipal authorities of Ablis are executed, an equal number of Prussian prisoners will be shot.

DEVASTATION AROUND METZ.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Late advices have been received from the army besieging Metz. Up to Thursday last the Prussians had burnt twenty small villages in that neighborhood, and executed 150 peasants, for carrying on an illicit warfare. BAZAINE's soldiers were said to be greatly dissatisfied with the situation, and had counseled surrender.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burnside's Mission—The French Elections—"Germany as it Was"—Diplomatic Intrigues—The Blockade—Coinage of the Republic Issued.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Gen. BURNSIDE has conveyed to JULES FAVRE Count VON BISMARCK's assurances of Germany's willingness to permit the elections to be held.

THE MAP OF GERMANY.

A correspondent of one of the morning journals here furnishes the following interesting scene, which occurred recently at Versailles:

"Early in the evening, Count VON BISMARCK entered the hotel, dusty and hungry. He was attended by only a few officers. He ordered dinner in the *salle à manger*, which was already crowded with people. Recognizing Gen. BURNSIDE at the table with Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH and Mr. FORBES, he saluted them, and, joining them, chatted pleasantly and jocularly, especially regarding FORBES' visit to Paris. Some one at this time called the Count's attention to a map of Germany hanging on the wall overhead. 'Yes, Germany as it was,' was the significant reply."

BISMARCK'S POLICY.

The London *Times*, this morning, has an article going to prove that Count VON BISMARCK's obvious policy is to render France powerless for offense or defense hereafter.

BONAPARTIST RESTORATION.

Prince NAPOLEON, who recently arrived in this city, is actively intriguing for the restoration of the Bonapartists. The Emperor himself declines to sanction the schemes of the Prince.

THE NORTH COAST.

The French fleet has been sighted off Heligoland. The authorities at Altona and other ports have been warned to remove outer buoys and lights of their harbors to prevent a surprise. The United States steamer *Plymouth* has arrived at Keil, though that port is ostensibly closed by the blockade. Other American men-of-war are expected there.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The steam-ship *Hermann*, of the North German Lloyd, which left New-York on the evening of the 26th of September for Bremen, has arrived at the latter port in safety. Her officers report no blockaders in sight of the coast. No French cruisers were encountered on the voyage. Commerce to German ports may now be regarded as fully resumed.

CONTRADICTION.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—The report that the Prussian Minister at Brussels has been recalled, which has been lately extensively published, is untrue.

COINAGE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—Five-franc pieces, with the emblems of the Republic, have just appeared from the mint.

Military Activity at Tours—Italian Volunteers—Palikao—Chambord.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—Minister GAMBETTA has given orders that complete returns of the armed forces of France be made to his Department. He has also sent a number of young, energetic men into the provinces to organize military movements, but with instructions not to meddle with politics.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS AT TOURS.

Gen. LA MOTTEROUGE has been removed from the command of the troops here, and Gen. PALADINES appointed to succeed him.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS.

Signor FRAPPOLI, Grand Master of the Freemasons of Italy, who is to superintend the organization of the Italian volunteers, has arrived in Tours.

COUNT PALIKAO.

The Government denies that there is any foundation for the report that Count DE PALIKAO has been asked to resume command of the Army of Lyons.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

The journals *La Gazette de France* and *La Union*, publish an Anti-Republican address from the Count DE CHAMBORD to the people of France.

The Alleged German Remonstrance Against American Shipments of Arms—Nothing Known of it in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Prussian Minister here has received no information of the remonstrance against the exportation of arms to France, alleged to have been addressed by his Government to the United States, and does not credit the cable report to that effect. No intimation of such a remonstrance has yet reached this Government.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The French National Subscription.

The French Subscription Committee, in aid of the French wounded, acknowledges the receipt of $620 from M. CHARLES TOUCHETTE, of this City, the proceeds of a collection among American business men. M. FOLY BEVOILLOT has collected, in his establishment, $60, which has been paid over to the Committee. It is reported from New-Orleans that the French patriotic subscription there has reached $14,400 45, of which $6,166 50 were collected in the vicinity. The Committee reports that the subscriptions of the French in Cuba have reached $14,326 57. The French at Helena, Ark., have transmitted to M. LESSALLE, in this City, $67 in aid of the relief fund. The sum of $280 was collected in Boston at the late meeting of French sympathizers.

The German War Fund Collections.

The Executive Committee of the German patriotic aid societies has published in the German papers a statement in justification of its action in appointing two secretaries at a salary of $250 per month, this action having been severely criticised by some of the German newspaper organs and private individuals, who have written communications to the newspapers on the subject.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ALASKA.

The steam-ship *Alaska*, which left Aspinwall on Oct. 4, reached this port yesterday. She bears the subjoined:

TREASURE LIST.

Fred. Probst & Co.	$105,000	T. Hermann	$24,000
Hoadley, Ene & Co.	10,160	M. Perez & Obarro	2,600
R. C. Ferguson	2,500	G. Schlessinger	1,800
M. De Alcear	900	Ribon & Munoz	170
Total			[illegible]

The New Cable—Programme of the Chili and Peru Company.

Writing from Aspinwall, our correspondent says: "Sir CHARLES BRIGHT was to leave Kingston, Ja., on the 1st inst., by the steamer *Dacia*, convoyed by Her Majesty's steamer *Vestal* and the Spanish corvette *Condor*. As soon as the end of the cable is landed on this little island, which is to place Panama in instantaneous communication with the United States and Europe, and the vessels turn their heads to windward to pay out, Sir CHARLES will probably turn toward the City of Panama, where he will undoubtedly be received by the authorities with marked honors."

CHILI AND PERU CABLE COMPANY.

The *Comercio* of Lima, of the 20th of August, publishes the following "Provisional programme" of the Chili and Peru Cable Company, in combination with the Panama and the National Telegraphic Company of Peru. The object of the Company is to lay a cable, which will unite Chili with Peru, starting from Caldera and touching at the ports of Mexillones, Cobija, Iquique, Arica, Islay, and ending in Pisco. From Pisco, the telegrams destined for the North will be transmitted by the land line of the Peruvian National Telegraph Company, which is in operation as far as Payta. From Payta, the telegrams will pass through the cable of the Panama and South Pacific Company to Panama, touching at St. Helena (Ecuador) and Buenaventura (United States of Colombia.) The cables will be laid about the beginning of 1871. The Company possesses privileges from the Government of Peru and Ecuador, which prevents the establishments of any rival cables between those ports. From Panama to the United States and Europe, communications will be kept up with the cable of the West India and Panama Company, which is actually being laid down to Cuba, and from there by those in operation for years, or by others to be constructed, which may offer better terms. By means of this system, Chili will not only be put in communication with the more northern Republics, but also with the United States and the continents of Europe and North America, but finally with Asia. Thus receiving an answer to a question in hours what now takes by letter at least from eighty to 120 days.

HONORS TO COLUMBUS.

Anniversary of the Discovery of America—Meeting of French Canadians.

Yesterday, being the 378th anniversary of the discovery of this continent by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a number of French Canadians, of whom there are about 2,000 residing in this City, met at Masonic Hall, last night, for the purpose of inaugurating an annual celebration of the discovery of the New World by the renowned Italian navigator, in 1492. Mr. BATCHELOR presided, and a temporary organization was effected, which is to meet regularly each month. A committee of organization was appointed, which is to submit a plan of organization at the next meeting. The committee is composed of Messrs. Henry Gosselin, F. Boucher, E. Welling, F. H. Cloutier, E. Bonin, L. E. Demers and George Batchelor. Inasmuch as the French Canadians are scattered in different parts of the country, the intention is to organize branch societies in other localities. A secondary object is declared to be an agitation for the annexation of Canada to the United States, or "the political union of Canada with the United States," as they put it, to avoid the word "annexation," which is considered rather an obnoxious term.

THE COLOMBO GUARD.

Yesterday, on the day of the anniversary of the discovery of the New World by COLUMBUS, the Colombo Guard, an Italian rifle corps, of which Signor CAVANARO is the commander, was to have engaged in rifle practice and appropriate national festivities at SULZER's East River Park, which, however, was postponed on account of the weather until Friday.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Large and Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The inaugural Republican meeting of the campaign was held here this evening. The Casey Opera-house, capable of holding 2,500 people, was crowded, every inch of standing-room being occupied. About 6½ o'clock a heavy rain set in, but, notwithstanding, the people of the city and adjoining towns turned out *en masse*, and long before the hour of meeting—7½ o'clock—Genesee-street, in front of the Opera-house, was blocked with people, who, in the pelting rain, patiently and good-naturedly awaited the opening of the doors. When the doors were opened, the Opera-house was instantly filled, and hundreds were compelled to go away unable to obtain admission. Gen. WOODFORD, on entering, was welcomed with great applause, the audience arising to a man. His speech was attentively listened to from the commencement to the end, and was frequently interrupted by applause. It was the largest and most enthusiastic evening meeting ever held in this city. On the return of Gen. WOODFORD to his hotel, he was waited upon by several hundred veterans, which compliment he answered by an appropriate speech.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The Republican Strength in Congress Sustained—Satisfaction with the Result at the Capital—A Lesson for Missouri.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The result of the elections, yesterday, has been canvassed here today with a great deal of interest, and has been the subject of sincere congratulation in official Republican quarters. The latest advices received here indicate very strongly that not to exceed two Republican members have been lost, and that numerically the strength is very nearly as in the present Congress. In Pennsylvania, there is probably a nett loss of one, the Fifth and Twenty-fourth Districts being gained by the Democrats, and the Twelfth District overcoming a Democratic majority of 1,600 in the election of a Republican successor to Judge WOODWARD. In Ohio there is probably a net loss of one. A dispatch from Cincinnati to-night says the Republicans have probably lost the Third, Fourth and Sixteenth Districts, but gain the First and Ninth. Gen. SCHENCK, in the Third District, is defeated by 138 votes. The loss of the Sixteenth District defeats BINGHAM. But the gains in the First and Ninth give the Republicans PERRY and FOSTER, both able men. The latest reports from Indiana, represent no change in the Congressional delegation, while the Legislature and State tickets are said to be in doubt. Several dispatches, today, reported the defeat of VOORHEES, but the latest dispatches assert his election. The whole result of yesterday is beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and the President received numerous congratulations today, upon the manner in which the party had sustained its integrity despite bolts, schisms, and alleged disaffection. The people of Missouri will not fail to take notice.

Congressmen and State Officers Elected.

The following tables show the Congressmen and State officers elected in the several States. The names of members of the present Congress re-elected are marked by an asterisk:

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

	Republican.	Democrat.
1.		*Samuel J. Randall.
2.	J. V. Creeley.	
3.	*Leonard Myers.	
4.	*William D. Kelley.	
5.	A. C. Harmer.	John R. Reading.
6.	John H. Oliver.	
7.	*W. Townsend.	
8.		*J. Lawrence Getz.
9.	*Oliver J. Dickey.	
10.	John W. Killinger.	
11.		John B. Storm.
12.	L. D. Shoemaker.	
13.	*Ulysses Mercur.	
14.	*John B. Packer.	
15.		*Richard J. Haldeman.
16.	John Cessna.	
17.	*Daniel J. Morrell.	
18.	*Wm. H. Armstrong.	
19.	*Glenni W. Scofield.	
20.	*Calvin W. Gilfillan.	
21.		Henry D. Foster.
22.	*James S. Negley.	
23.	Eben McJunkin.	
24.		Wm. McClelland.

OHIO.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Republicans.

Secretary of State	Isaac R. Sherwood.
Supreme Judge	G. W. McIlvaine.
Controller	W. T. Wilson.
Board of Public Works	P. R. Hersing.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Aaron F. Perry.	
2.	*Job E. Stevenson.	
3.		Louis D. Campbell.
4.		J. F. McKenney.
5.		Charles L. Lamison.
6.	*John A. Smith.	
7.	Sam'l Shellabarger.	
8.	*John Beatty.	
9.	Charles Foster.	
10.	*Erastus D. Peck.	
11.	*John T. Wilson.	
12.		*Phila. Van Trump.
13.		*Geo. W. Morgan.
14.		L. R. Critchfield.
15.	William P. Sprague.	
16.		Robert E. Chambers.
17.	*Jacob A. Ambler.	
18.	*Wm. H. Upson.	
19.	*James A. Garfield.	

INDIANA.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Republicans.

Secretary of State	M. F. A. Hoffman.
Auditor	John D. Evans.
Treasurer	Robert H. Milroy.
Attorney-General	Nelson Trussler.
Public Inspector	Barnabas Hobbs.

CONGRESSMEN.

	Republican.	Democratic.
1.		*William E. Niblack.
2.		*Michael C. Kerr.
3.		*William S. Holman.
4.		
5.	John Coburn.	
6.		*Daniel W. Voorhees.
7.	Lewis Wallace.	
8.	James N. Tyner.	
9.	John P. C. Shanks.	
10.	*William Williams.	
11.	*Jasper Packard.	

IOWA.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Republicans.

Secretary of State	Ed. Wright.
Auditor	John Russell.
Treasurer	Sam'l E. Rankin.
Register of Land Office	Aaron Brown.
Attorney-General	Henry O'Connor.
Court Reporter	E. H. Stiles.
Court Clerk	Chas. Linderman.
Supreme Judge	C. C. Cole.
Supreme Judge (vacancy)	Wm. E. Miller.
Supreme Judge (vacancy)	James G. Day.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Republican.	Republican.
1. *Geo. W. McCrary.	4. M. M. Walden.
2. A. R. Cotton.	5. *Frank W. Palmer.
3. W. G. Donnan.	6. Jackson Orr.

NEBRASKA.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Republicans.

Governor	David Butler.
Secretary of State	William H. James.
Treasurer	Henry A. Koenig.
Attorney-General	George H. Roberts.
Prison Inspector	Charles H. Gould.
Sup't of Instruction	J. M. McKenzie.
Congressman	John Taffe.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican Successes in Congressional Districts—A Strong Republican Legislature Secured—Republican City Council in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—Afternoon.—FORNEY's *Press* claims the election of Mr. OLIVER to Congress in the Sixth District, and Mr. SHOEMAKER in the Twelfth, which, however, are still in doubt. Mr. READING, (Democrat,) in the Fifth District, is elected, the majority in Bucks County being 800. The Nineteenth District, (Erie County,) gives a Republican majority of 2,000; Cameron County gives a Republican majority of 65, and Clearfield County a Democratic majority of 1,200. Mr. SCOFIELD is undoubtedly elected, as the Democratic majority in Elk County will be largely overbalanced by the Republican majority in Forest, Jefferson, McKean and Warren Counties. Mr. CESSNA's election in the Sixteenth is still in doubt, and also Mr. STEWART's in the Twenty-first District.

In the State Legislature, the Republicans will have a majority of five in the Senate, a gain of two; the House will stand the same as last year—a Republican majority of twenty.

In the City Councils the Republicans will have a majority of twelve in the Select, a gain of four, and twenty-nine in the Common, a loss of one.

Mayor FOX yesterday protested, both to United States Marshal GREGORY and to Gov. GEARY, against the employment of the marines to keep the peace at the polls, as a violation of the Constitution of the United States. Marshal GREGORY, in his reply, quoted the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of special deputies during the election for members of Congress, and stated that the marines were called out because he was informed that the deputies he had appointed were arrested by city policemen, who were present at the precinct in question, and were actually engaged in excluding colored voters from the polls.

Leeds Elected Sheriff by 4,917 Majority in Philadelphia—Kelley Re-elected to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—Afternoon—Later.—LEEDS' majority in the Eighth Ward is 400; in the Twenty-third Ward, 411, and in the Twenty-eighth Ward, 170. The Twenty-fifth Ward gives GERKER 165 majority. The city complete gives LEEDS 4,917 majority. Complete returns from the Second Congressional District elect CREELY by 416 majority.

Complete returns from the Fourth Congressional District elect KELLEY by 3,500 majority. In the city wards of the Fifth District, HARMER, (Republican,) for Congress, has a majority of 41. Bucks County gives a Democratic majority of at least 800—a Republican loss—which will elect READING (Democrat.) In the Sixteenth District, the Democratic majority in Bedford County will be about 50. CESSNA gains in twenty-two precincts 269 over the vote in 1868, when the county gave 326 Democratic majority.

Further Returns from Congressional Districts.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12—Midnight.—In Sixteenth District Cessna, Rep., has 851 majority, and in Somerset County he has 19 majority. In Seventeenth District, Morrell's, Rep., re-election is doubtful. In Twentieth District, Griffith, Dem., has 700 majority over Gilfillan. In Twenty-first District, Foster, Dem., has 600 majority over Stewart. In Twenty-second District, Negley, Rep., in fifty-two districts, has 2,445 majority; Allegheny County gives the Republican ticket an average of 3,800 majority. In Twenty-third District, McJunkin, Rep., is elected. His majority in Allegheny County is 3,676. In Twenty-fourth District, McClelland, Dem., has 900 majority over Donley. In Thirteenth District, Mercur, Rep., has about 150 majority.

Miscellaneous County and Town Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Sherwood's majority over Armstrong, for Congress, in Lycoming County, will reach 1,800.

The vote in the Eighteenth District is very close, both parties claiming the majority. The full Democratic ticket for the Senate and Assembly in this district, composed of Lycoming, Union and Snyder Counties, is elected, making a gain of two members.

Northampton County gives a Democratic majority of 2,600—a Democratic loss of 390.

Wyoming County gives Brockway 296 majority.

Wayne County goes Republican by 75 majority—a loss of over 500.

Luzerne County gives L. D. Shoemaker, Rep., for Congress, a majority estimated at 1,000—a Republican gain of 2,600.

OHIO.

Large Republican Gains—Congressmen Elected—The State Republican by 15,000 Majority—Gen. Schenck Defeated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The election returns are meagre, but indicate large Republican gains throughout the State. The Republicans gain one Congressman in the First District and one in the Ninth District. The contest in SCHENCK's district, the third, and in MCCLURG's district is very close. In the Seventh District Mr. SHELLABARGER is, no doubt, elected. In the Ninth District Mr. FOSTER is elected by 500 majority.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12—P. M.—SCHENCK, in the Third District, is beaten by a small majority. The State has gone Republican by about 15,000 majority. There are one or two very close Districts in southern Ohio. In the Second District a slight discrepancy in the Eighteenth Ward will require a recount for adjustment. The present figures show a majority of 1,517 for Stevenson. The Republican majority for the highest candidate in Hamilton County is about 2,600. Special dispatches received here from Highland County give SMITH, Rep., in the Sixth District of Ohio, 100 majority. In Clermont the Democrats claim 375 majority, while the Republicans concede only 300.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Fourteen Democratic counties show a Republican gain over last year of 3,736, fifteen Republican counties show a Republican gain of 391; total gain in twenty-seven counties, 4,127. The Republicans gain two Congressmen, PERRY and FOSTER, and probably lose two, SCHENCK and MCCLURG.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Official returns from Hamilton County, show a majority for SHERWOOD, (Republican,) for Secretary of State, of 2,643; HARSHING, for member of the Board of Public Works, 2,581; WILSON, for Controller of the Treasury, 2,638; for State Board of Equalization, GROESBECK and A. D. CARSON had no opposition. STEVENSON's Republican, majority in the Second District is 1,468. The indications are that MCCLURG, Republican, in the Fourth District, is defeated. The Republicans have about given up SCHENCK's election.

INDIANA.

Returns Coming in Slowly—Both Parties Claim the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—The election returns come in slowly. The result on the State ticket is very doubtful. Both parties claim the State. The majority will be very small on either side, and may require the official vote to decide.

Indianapolis City and County.—The returns are almost complete. Republican majority 850 on State ticket. Coburn, Rep., for Congress, 750 majority. First District.—Niblack, Dem., for Congress, is elected. Second District.—Kerr, Dem., for Congress, is elected. Third District.—Holman, Dem., for Congress, is elected. Fourth District doubtful. Fifth District.—Coburn, Rep., for Congress, is elected. Sixth District.—Voorhees, Dem., for Congress, is elected. Seventh District doubtful. Wallace probably elected. Eighth District.—Tyner, Rep., for Congress, is elected. Ninth District doubtful. Tenth District.—Williams, Rep., for Congress, is elected. Eleventh District.—Packard, Rep., for Congress, is elected.

Complete Table of Majorities in the Several Counties.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12—Evening.—The following majorities are reported, a large number of them being official:

Counties.	Dem.	Rep.	Counties.	Dem.	Rep.
Allen	1800		Marshall	425	
Bartholomew	650		Monroe	35	
Blackford	200		Montgomery	130	
Boone		181	Morgan		300
Carroll	90		Noble		130
Cass	230		Ohio	17	
Clark	600		Orange	200	
Clay	150		Owen	450	
Daviess	150		Parke		700
Decatur		100	Posey	650	
Delaware		1100	Putnam	550	
Floyd	370		Randolph		1400
Fountain	390		Rush		
Fulton	194		Scott	200	
Grant		400	Shelby	560	
Green	50		Spencer		50
Hancock	304		Steuben	860	
Harrison	1100		St. Joseph		710
Hendricks		1000	Sullivan	1374	
Huntington		50	Union		243
Jay		36	Vanderburg		250
Jefferson		500	Vigo	100	
Johnson	600		Wabash		860
Knox	860		Washington	487	
Kosciusko		700	Wayne		1600
Lawrence		225	Wells	450	
Madison	660		White	80	
Marion		1200	Whitley	425	

The Latest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12—Midnight.—In fifty-eight counties reported and partially official, the Democrats have a majority on the State ticket of 891. The counties yet to hear from gave the Republican State ticket in 1868 1,481 majority.

Both parties claim the State by a small majority. The Democrats gain one Congressman—probably two. Gen. MASON (Dem.) is elected in the Seventh District by 400 majority. The Fourth District is still doubtful. WILSON (Rep.) is probably elected. The Democrats gain one State Senator in Howard and Carroll Counties. The Republicans gain one Representative in Laporte County, and one in Tippecanoe. Gen. COBURN, Republican, for Congress, has a majority in Marion of 900, and in the district of about 800. In the Ninth District Gen. SHANKS, Republican, is re-elected.

IOWA.

Result Not Yet Reached—The Prohibitionists Generally Defeated.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 12.—The election returns come in very slowly. A little over half the usual number of votes was polled in this city, and as yet no straight ticket has been found. The result will not be arrived at before to-morrow noon. The Prohibition and Stock acts are generally defeated throughout the State.

NEBRASKA.

A Complete Republican Triumph—Gov. Butler Re-elected by 3,000 Majority.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—Returns from different portions of the State indicate the re-election of Gov. BUTLER, Republican, by about 3,000, and TAFFE, Republican, for Congress, by about 3,000, majority. The entire Republican State ticket is elected. THAYER will probably be returned to the United States Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Democratic Convention at Fitchburg—J. Q. Adams Nominated for Governor—The Claims of the Women Treated with Ridicule—The Platform.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 12.—Mr. DUNHAM, of Pittsfield, called the Convention to order at 11¾ o'clock, and delivered a brief opening address.

On the motion of Mr. JACQUITH, of Fitchburg, Hon. JAMES M. KEITH, of Boston Highlands, was chosen permanent President of the Convention amid great applause. Hon. J. M. WIGHTMAN was chosen Secretary pro tem.

HENRY WILLIS, of Boston, moved that Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS be declared the candidate for Governor by acclamation. The motion was received with great applause.

Mr. ANDERSON opposed the motion as undemocratic, and as preventing an expression of opinion by the minority.

He was several times interrupted by loud cries of "Question." He moved to take an informal ballot. The previous question was moved by Dr. JENKS, and carried by a very large majority. The motion for a ballot was revoked, and the nomination of ADAMS was carried with but three or four negatives. The nomination was then made unanimous by a rising vote. Mr. ANDERSON alone rose in the negative.

The other State officers are: For Lieut.-Governor—JAMES CHATTAWAY, of Springfield; Secretary of State—LUTHER STEVENSON, of Hingham; Treasurer—LEVI HEYWOOD, of Gardner; Auditor—PHINEAS ALLEN, of Pittsfield; Attorney-General—W. WARREN, of Brighton. Mr. CHATTAWAY is on the Labor Reform ticket for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE CLAIMS OF THE WOMEN.

Mr. COX, of Cambridge, presented the memorial of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Convention, with the resolutions which they had previously offered to the Republican Convention at Worcester, at the hands of Mrs. LIVERMORE. He also submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of Massachusetts, holding that the cardinal principle of our Government, of no taxation without representation, should not be limited in purposes and effects, to sex any more than to race or social condition, and fully recognizing the claim of female citizens to a share in the elective franchise, will do all in their power to place in the hands of the noble women of this State that glorious instrument of equality and individual right—the ballot.

During the reading of the memorial, which was lengthy, there were several attempts made to expedite business by dispensing with the same. A delegate moved that the resolution be referred to the proper committee. The Chair—"That will be done as soon as they are read." Mr. COX, therefore, proceeded, to be again interrupted by a motion that the further reading be done away with. The Chair decided that Mr. Cox go on, which he did. At length, arriving at the names appended to the instrument, the Convention, again becoming impatient, cries of "That will do," "That's enough," and laughter and applause, Mr. COX, however, finished it. The Chairman said that, under the order adopted, the memorial would go to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

THE PLATFORM.

The resolutions, as reported and adopted, were as follows:

Resolved, That the country demands of each political party, at this time, a bold and outspoken assertion of its policy upon the living questions of the day, and that the attempt, upon the part of the Radical Party, to perpetuate its power by boasting of past achievement, must prove futile. No record, however fair, can atone for its willful neglect of the industrial interests of the country, for the loss of commercial importance for over five years of peace, wasted in attempting to govern the country upon a theory and policy that could only be excused by the exigency of war.

Resolved, That in declaring its policy, the Democratic Party needs only to revert to the cardinal principle of opposition to all consolidation or concentration of power in any hands, and to every unnecessary exercise of power even where the right to exercise is clearly given, not the most but the least possible Government being the best conducive to the happiness of mankind. In conformity with this, the party now as heretofore will resist every stretch of power by either Federal or State Government, and by any one of the co-ordinate branches of either, and every plan of legislation which involves an undue interference with the reserved right of the citizen, either in the direct purpose, to or by requiring for its attainment a resort, arbitrary and inquisitorial practices.

Resolved, That proceeding upon these established principles we adopt as our own the resolution of our party in the great Democratic State of New-York, that our tariff of duties, like all taxes, should have the one only lawful purpose of obtaining the necessary revenue, and that the present system of favoritism—miscalled protection—levying taxes for the special benefit of a few capitalists, is simply robbery of the rest of the people, and that each, so far as the legitimate expenses of Government may require free trade, is the true policy of the country; that we demand the simplification of our system of internal revenue, the abolition of useless and inquisitorial tax and the reduction of the whole volume of taxation, now in excess of the wants of the Government and the exigency of the public credit.

Resolved, That grants of land, or money, or credit, either by the Federal or State Governments, to individuals, or to corporations, formed for mere purposes of private gain, are all, in some sort, a diversion of public assets from their legitimate uses, involve the State in unnecessary complications with special interests, lead to gross corruption, and are inconsistent with an honorable regard for the safety of popular institutions.

Resolved, That it is our proud boast that the oppressed of all nations can find with us a safe asylum, and here enjoy the blessing of a free Government; that consistency with our professions, not less than the highest welfare of both native and foreign born, require that all who come to these shores should as soon as practicable become citizens, and have their equal influence in political affairs; and we denounce as unrepublican and monstrous the attempt by Congress and our Legislature to prevent the naturalization of the poor by multiplying the expenses and the difficulties of complying with the necessary legal formalities.

Resolved, That on the other hand, independently of the question as to the expediency of bringing into intimate political and social relations two adverse races of men, we believe it to be wrong to stimulate by artificial means the irruption into our community of swarms of Mongolians, who have neither the wish nor the aptitude to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, are brought here by the interests of capitalists only as so much bone and muscle to lower the dignity of labor, degrade the condition of our working men and create and perpetuate distinct classes in our social system.

Resolved, That the labor of the country, weak by the necessities of its defense against the cupidity of capitalists and its inability to compel a recognition of its just rights, especially needs and merits the protection of just, equal and adequate laws, and that in view of the fact that the present high cost of living and consequent inadequacy of wages to provide sufficient means of support for our poorer people, is mainly due to the unjust currency system, the arbitrary and excessive taxation, and the many and great monopolies which have been inflicted upon us by the policy of the Republican Party, the claim made by that party at its recent State Convention, that it has any sympathy with labor or the laborer, is preposterous and absurd.

Resolved, That we reaffirm an absolute hostility to their attempt to influence the decision of political questions by the formation of secret proscriptive organizations.

Resolved, That while we must regard it as an existing fact that suffrage is a right and not a privilege, and that any restriction upon its exercise should be founded in unmistakable public policy, we consider the proposition to extend the suffrage to the women of the Commonwealth as involving too many social considerations to be summarily treated as a mere political question, but there is a pressing duty upon the people of this State to remove at once and forever all property or other qualifications, constitutional or statutory, upon its exercise by every man who is a citizen of the United States.

Resolved, That the implied censure passed by the Convention at Worcester upon the National Administration for its failure to vindicate the claims of this country against Great Britain, meets our warm approval, and that in its foreign, as in its internal policy, the Administration deserves our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That the railroad corporations of this Commonwealth were created by virtue of the sovereign prerogative of the State, for the public benefit, and that we assert the right and duty of the Commonwealth to exercise its authority to keep them within the scope of their organizations, and enforce their management for the best interest of the whole people.

Resolved, That the French Republic, now rising in its strength from the ruins of an effete and corrupt Empire, under the rallying cry of liberty, equality and fraternity, and which receives no encouragement from the crowned heads of Europe, deserves and receives our earnest and cordial sympathy and support.

WAR LETTERS.

ENGLAND.

Public Men on the War—The French Republic—France's Prospect—Surrender of Cities—Balloons from Paris—Uprising of the People—American Mediation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870.

The Home Secretary has followed Mr. LOWE with a speech on the war. It is, if possible, more brutally selfish than that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. France, according to Mr. BRUCE, was the only Power England had to fear, and France is rendered powerless to invade England for many years to come. England has nothing to fear from Prussia, which is not a naval Power, and is too far off for mischief. The war is therefore a gain to England, and she has no interest in putting an end to it. Mr. GLADSTONE's replies to the delegations from the meetings of London Republicans are not so bluntly outspoken, but they come to the same thing. It is true that France has for twenty years been the faithful ally of England, and has fought by her side on many battle-fields, but in this war England has decided to be an honest neutral. If France is conquered, overrun, and destroyed, it is her own affair. It cannot affect England in the least. England had nothing to fear from the invasion of any Power but France—that fear is removed, and she feels more secure than ever. These are not the words, but they are the thoughts you can read between the lines of the speeches of British statesmen. But if England gets into a war some day with a great European Power on the Eastern question, or with a great American Power on the Western question, where is the ally who can bring fleets and armies to her aid? England loses her own right arm when France perishes. And France must perish, if her safety depends on foreign aid. Whatever may be the feelings or wishes of Austria, her Government is paralyzed by Russia. While Prussia takes as much of France as she cares to annex, Russia will settle the Eastern question, and then they will divide Austria between them. Then will there be but two great Powers in Europe. England will lose Canada, which will go to the United States, and India, which will be governed by Russia. Australia will soon become independent, and the diamond fields of South Africa will be the foundation of a new Empire. Deprived of her colonies and possessions, England will take rank with Spain or Holland. The Great Powers will be America, Germany, Russia. All other nations will exist by the sufferance of these, and those which are not too distant or isolated will be absorbed as they are needed.

THE REPUBLIC.

The meetings of the London Republicans have done no good to France. Mr. GLADSTONE's answer to those who demand the recognition of the French Republic is that there is no such Government to acknowledge. There is only a dictatorship. The Imperial Constitution has been put down by a mob; but France has had no opportunity of adopting another. It is not known whether France accepts the Republic. Marshal BAZAINE, heroically fighting at Metz, is said to have told a Prussian officer that he was fighting to preserve the fortress and army for the Emperor. No legitimate authority has released him from his oath of loyalty. It is the same with MCMAHON, and all the officers of the army. Gen. TROCHU acts under no constitutional authority. The martial law under which he shoots his soldiers for cowardice has no basis of law. Those who a few months ago said "*Oui*" to the Empire, have had no opportunity to say "*Non*" to that, or "*Oui*" to a Republic—tri-colored or red.

FRANCE'S PROSPECT.

It cannot be helped. France has but one work to do, if that be possible—to expel the invader. Is that possible? It seems to you, and it seems to most people in England, all but hopeless. But is it more hopeless than it was to drive the French from Mexico, or NAPOLEON from Moscow? I look at the massive head and strong features of Gen. VON MOLTKE, and think of his successes. Is it possible that he has made a miscalculation at last? Can he overrun France—prevent the formation of new armies, and starve Paris into surrender? Must France lie down a craven, or perish in convulsions under his iron heel? There seems no doubt of it in England. Those who would prevent it have little hope. Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER writes powerful letters to the *Times* in favor of mediation, which means intervention, but except from a few conservative papers he gets no support. There is a growing pity for France, but no sign of help. Nearly all the English correspondents are with the Prussians and influenced by the feelings of those around them. Never was a nation so isolated, and so cut off from all sympathy and aid. But if France is still France, and if the four millions of men of an age to be soldiers have still the spirit which has made France the first of nations in arts and arms, there is still hope. Paris can employ an army of three hundred thousand men for months. The army within her walls can concentrate in an hour upon any point; that without the walls cannot concentrate in less than five or six hours. The Prussians are cut in two by the Seine; the bridges of Paris give the defenders unity. Gen. TROCHU, as soon as he gets his army well in hand, can throw out fifty thousand men on one side, and while the Prussians are moving to repel that attack, he can send out 100,000 on the other, both supported by the fire of the exterior fortresses. If he has the enterprise, the audacity, and the prudence which he ought to have, he can give full employment to the whole Prussian Army night and day, and rouse all France by the energy and splendor of his defense of the magnificent capital, and France must be in a miserable condition if she cannot take care of the rest. We hear from Rouen and Havre of such a popular rising as, if general, should suffice to roll back the invasion. There ought to be something left of the old martial fire in La Vendee and Brittany. The invaded departments seem crushed and starved; but all that may change. Winter is coming—though for the past fortnight the weather has been splendid and everything has favored the invader.

THE PRAYER FOR PEACE.

France has been on her knees begging for an honorable peace—begging for national life—life intact, life without mutilation. JULES FAVRE pleaded, like an able lawyer as he is, with Count BISMARCK—first that he had a right to speak for France, and secondly that Prussia should accept her repudiation of the war and of the Empire that made it, accept the destruction of fortresses and the payment of the expenses of the war. He would have submitted even to the humiliation of the loss of half the French Navy. He was mocked and insulted. "You talk of peace," said BISMARCK—I need not give his exact words—"but you have no right to speak for France, and we know that if France promised peace, she would make war at the first opportunity. You are now in our power, and you have no choice but to submit to our terms. You must have no power ever to attack us, and we must be able to attack you whenever we choose to do so." If France is not roused by such insult to a supreme effort, she deserves to be treated like Denmark, like Hanover, like Frankfort. If France, after this rejection of her prayer for peace, cannot expel or destroy her invader, she will deserve to be annexed and governed by BISMARCK—to be crushed like Poland—held like Ireland. The King of Prussia—Emperor that is to be—may as well have Paris as Metz—as well have Cherbourg as Strasbourg. The Normans will make as good Germans as the Danes or the Poles. Where is the limit to the right of conquest? If three millions of unwilling people may be forcibly annexed, why not thirty millions? Prussia has as good a right to govern

France as England has to govern India, or Russia her Asiatic possessions. The annexation of France entire to Germany, and the German Provinces of Austria, will also be a fair compensation for the seizure of Turkey by Russia, and the balance of power in Europe will be all the more easily kept when the continent is equitably divided into two great Powers.

SURRENDER OF CITIES.

Strasbourg has fallen after a terrible siege of seven weeks. Toul has surrendered, almost battered in pieces, after guarding for six weeks the road to Paris—surrendered with a garrison so absolutely small and inefficient as to disgust its captors. It was defended by a Major of cavalry with 60 cuirassiers, 100 men of the line, *40 gendarmes* and 2,000 raw Mobiles—not one artillerist among them. Let Paris only do as well in proportion! Lyons and Marseilles are preparing to defend themselves. Bitsche still holds out. Metz, for some weeks, is in no danger of starvation.

BALLOONS FROM PARIS.

Balloons will be sent from Paris every few days with aeronauts who will be able to descend in a place of safety. If there are any carrier pigeons in Paris—I mean bred there—they can be taken away in the balloons and bring news back to its defenders. There ought to be secret telegraphs, but every such precaution seems to have been neglected.

UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

The capture of a provision train of 172 wagons, by a small party of soldiers and some villagers, near Thionville, shows what resolute men can do. The village will be destroyed, of course, and the peasants shot if taken; but their example will encourage others. After a certain point is reached, the burning of villages and the shooting of peasants will only excite a greater rage against the invader. If it is true, as stated, that one million of Frenchmen are already enrolled for the national defense; if the *levée en masse* is carried out as ordered, which will raise the forces to three millions; if, above all, leaders of military genius should rise out of this great peril, the war will go on and the tide may turn. It will go on—who can say how long. "Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son?" Count BISMARCK does not believe in peace; no more do I. It would be safer to attempt to conquer and hold all France, than to keep the two provinces now formally annexed and organized. The same forces necessary to hold Alsace and Lorraine, could garrison all France more easily and safely. If two-thirds of France is left, they will be for ever fighting to get back the lost third. Germany must take all or nothing. This is the logical result of the argument of Count BISMARCK. France, he declares, must have her teeth drawn, and be bound hand and foot; she is prostrate, but she must be also plundered and have her hands cut off. Germany is not safe unless France be rendered powerless. And what could she do with her debt doubled and her territories diminished? Or, suppose Paris taken, and the whole of France over-run and reduced to submission, what would then be the terms of the conqueror? According to the manifestoes of the Prussian Minister, they could not be less than the dismantling of the fortifications of Paris, and the surrender or destruction of all the fortresses that could ever strengthen France or threaten Germany.

AMERICAN MEDIATION.

Has America nothing to say in behalf of a country that once sent powerful fleets and armies to help her in her own direst extremity? When New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah were held by British garrisons, and the cause of independence after eight years of disaster seemed utterly lost, France sent the naval and military forces, money and munitions, by whose aid the contest was brought to a happy and glorious termination. Has America forgotten? England has no memory of the capture of Sebastopol, but America ought not to forget the surrender of CORNWALLIS. Or must it be said that monarchies and republics are alike ungrateful? As the *Times* of this day puts it: "Germany marches on, apparently resolved upon crushing her adversary, and the rest of the world hold their breath at the spectacle, while upon France there settles the blackness of doom." And this is the civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century, the era of peace and the fraternity of nations.

MONADNOCK.

THE FRENCH PRISONERS.

One Hundred and Forty Thousand Prisoners in Germany—Their Camps—How They are Treated—The Officers—Men to be Worked on the Canals.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MAYENCE, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1870.

According to an official statement which appeared in the Prussian *Staatsanzeiger*, the total number of prisoners taken at Sedan has been 84,427. They belong, or rather did belong, to the First, Fifth, Seventh and Twelfth Corps, divided as follows: 32,400 of the First Corps; 11,108 of the Fifth Corps; 15,618 of the Seventh Corps; 25,309 of the Twelfth Corps. Although these figures are official, and as such entitled to respect, I doubt very much whether more than 80,000 men have reached Germany. I have heard it even asserted that the real number does not exceed 75,000 men. The deficiency is easily accounted for. Not only has the long and wearisome march caused many stragglers, but the indifferent quality of food during the march, incessant rains, and last, not least, unripe grapes, have caused a great deal of sickness. This portion was necessarily left behind, and it may be taken for granted that their number has been very considerably swelled by desertions. There are about four thousand officers, it is stated, included in the above. But, then, it must be remembered, the figures relate only to prisoners made at Sedan. The number taken in previous battles—at Wissembourg, Woerth, before Metz, and elsewhere—can be roughly estimated at fifty thousand men. Add to this the wounded and convalescents remaining at hospitals in France, Belgium and Germany, and it follows that the grand total falls probably little short of one hundred and forty thousand.

WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED.

These Frenchmen have been scattered all over Germany. About ten thousand have been sent into Bavaria; the allotment at different points appears to be as follows: Three thousand at Augsburg, two thousand at Ingolstadt, one thousand at Wurzburg, one thousand at Landshut, one thousand at Ansbach, and five hundred each at Regensburg, Dillingen, Straubing and Burghausen. The number at Ingolstadt comprises about five hundred officers. The Duchy of Baden and Wurtemberg have received a corresponding allotment; the largest numbers having been sent to Rastadt and Ulm. In Prussia every fortified city has received its complement; the three great strongholds on the Rhine, to wit, Mayence, Coblentz and Cologne, have each about ten thousand.

THE PRISONERS' CAMPS.

They are encamped outside the cities. At Mayence, on the large plateau toward Hirschfeld; at Coblentz, on the well-known "Carthouse;" and at Cologne, toward the east, on what is termed the "Wahner Haide." The men have been divided into battalions of nine hundred; each battalion of three companies of three hundred; subdivided again into squads of one hundred each. Each tent holds fifteen men, and the non-commissioned officers (French) are so divided that one of them comes to each tent. A commander, (Prussian,) with aids and subalterns, is detailed to each battalion. They have already commenced to subject their prisoners to the severe Prussian rule of discipline. In addition to bread, the daily rations comprise nine ounces of meat, potatoes, peas, rice, &c.; coffee in the morning and again in the evening. No strangers are permitted to enter the camp, which is strongly guarded by Prussian infantry and Uhlans. But I have made a formal application to gain admission. It has been sent to the commandant, and as soon as the red tape can be untied I will endeavor to give further details. So far the prisoners have been permitted to remain in a perfect state of idleness, but I believe they will shortly be put to work on the fortifications or elsewhere.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers have doffed their uniforms, and are walking about in citizens' clothes. They all look as if they had just left the neighborhood of Chatham-street. A good round number of them were seen crowding a café on the square opposite the theatre, and any one familiar with the groups which used to assemble daily on the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris, would probably have been able to recognize many of the *habitués* of the Café du Helder. None struck me as particularly dejected. Homburg and Wiesbaden, I am told, have likewise large numbers of officers; they are all on parole, and as they find a good many people everywhere speaking their language, I do not suppose that time hangs heavily on them so long as the Fall season lasts. The largest number of officers have been sent to Erfurt, a fortified city in the heart of Germany, and one of the dullest places that could have been selected, unless, indeed, they have permission to make excursions. The immediate vicinity of Erfurt is very fine; the "Wartburg," LUTHER's Prison, being at a distance of about twelve miles. I was sorry to learn that one of the officers at Erfurt, having made a repeated attempt at escape, has been condemned to death by court-martial. He was shot, yesterday, in the presence of all remaining prisoners. I am, so far, unable to enumerate, in detail, all of the places where prisoners have been taken to. There is a whole string of names, beginning at Koenigsberg down to Breslau, in Silesia. Then again at Spandau and Magdeburg, both strongly fortified cities, there are large numbers, and, I believe, even Koenigstein, near Dresden, has been peopled by "Rothhosen," as they are nicknamed. And this reminds me of an ugly feature connected with the war, namely, the number of squibs and caricatures exhibited at all the print-shops and news-venders'. It strikes me as very bad taste; the more so since many of those pictures are indecent, if not obscene. But I am digressing.

PRISONERS TO WORK ON THE CANAL.

The Province of Hanover has received about five thousand French prisoners, and I have heard it mentioned that they will be put to work immediately on the canal now in course of construction in that province, and which is destined to open a connection between Hanover and some point on the frontier of Holland. The project is said to have been on the *tapis* for many years, but for want of the requisite funds no great progress has hitherto been made. It is now hoped that the projectors will avail of the opportunity offered in obtaining cheap labor. I have taken proper steps to ascertain where the remaining numbers of prisoners have been housed, or rather encamped.

SOME NOTABLES AMONG THEM.

As stated above, the City of Breslau has also its complement, especially a large number of officers. Among the latter I perceive the following names, viz.: ROBERT MITCHELL, P. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, CARETTE and PROMERY. All four are known as prominent members of the Parisian newspaper Press. The tents occupied by the prisoners seemed to me of French origin—probably those found at Chalons. On this and other points I shall endeavor to get reliable information within a few days, when I shall also be enabled to give some interesting details respecting the Imperial prisoner at Cassel. I understand they still treat him with "Imperial" honors.

LUPUS.

TOUL.

The Town During the Siege—An Outside View—The Operations, First and Intended—Importance of the Place.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GONDREVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1870.

I presume the reader is aware that Toul, a small city twenty miles west of Nancy, is situated on the line of rail running from Strasbourg through Chalons to Paris. When, after the battle of Gravellotte, the army of the Crown Prince commenced the march on Paris, the troops took the route to Commercy and Chalons, leaving the road behind them as far as Strasbourg, for the time being, in the hands of the French. Subsequently all important cities on the line, including Luneville, Nancy and others, were taken by the Germans without much fighting. The garrison at those places consist mostly of Bavarian and Würtemberg troops. However, for some reason not explained, Toul was not taken, whether by oversight or designedly, I have no means to ascertain. In the meantime, the French have not failed to profit by the delay; the fortifications have been strengthened in a manner to give considerable trouble and annoyance to the besieging army. The stronghold dates from the time of VAUBAN, and was so far considered only as one of the third or fourth class. But then Toul lies in a hollow, at a point where the road describes a sharp curve, commanding the valley for many miles around. Some three weeks back the place might have been taken without much trouble; but, having been left in uninterrupted communication with Paris, and maintaining it even at this moment via Troyes, it is no wonder that the position has been rendered sufficiently strong to resist the attacks of the Germans. The garrison is said to be about fifteen thousand strong, and the country all around is swarming with bands of Francs-Tireurs and Gardes Mobiles.

EN ROUTE.

Owing to a difficulty in obtaining fresh horses, I had been detained at Commercy till late last night. I was traveling in an open cart, in the company of a German artillery officer, who, like myself, was anxious to obtain information regarding the condition of things at Toul, and, if possible, to witness the fighting. At about 4 A. M. we reached Void, a village of sixteen hundred inhabitants, driving a large trade in *écrevisses*, (crabs,) as the guide-books inform us. There we were received with military honors, *i. e.*, on nearing the village an unusual noise startled us, and a thundering "halt; *wer da!*" caused our driver to stop. We discerned in the darkness two Bavarian soldiers coming up toward us. Both were entirely out of breath. It seemed quite evident that they had either been asleep or absent on a visit to a neighboring vineyard. The noise of our wheels rolling over the Macadam had roused them to a sense of their duty, and they came up at a sharp trot. In a state of great excitement, one of these valiant fellows thrust his bayonet under our noses, the other one placing himself at the horses' heads. My companion informing them that he was "*Preussischer officier,*" did not succeed in pacifying the sons of Mars. They insisted that the officer, if such he were, had to report himself. Thus compelled to accompany them, and trudging through the mud for about half an hour, we reached the guard-house, and were brought into the presence of the officer on duty, a Bavarian. My companion introduced himself, and duly presenting me as a gentleman recommended from head-quarters, we were of course at liberty to continue our journey, which, to the mind of the Bavarian, seemed a somewhat doubtful and perilous one. He assured us that the utmost caution was absolutely necessary. The neighborhood, as I have mentioned already, was infested by bands of armed peasants; a squad of thirty Bavarians, with an officer, while taking supper at a barn, had been surprised and taken prisoners; scouts had been killed in all directions; the "Feldwache" was constantly alarmed, and skirmishes with foraging or reconnoitering parties were of hourly occurrence. Yet, strange as it looked to me, the officer refused to provide us with an escort. Nothing daunted, we resolved to continue our ride, well knowing that firing would probably commence at an early hour in the morning.

IN SIGHT OF TOUL.

Soon after daylight we came in sight of Toul. In fact, we had then come within three kilometres (a little short of two miles) of the city. The bridge crossing the Moselle lay right before us, and we were compelled to turn away from the high road toward a village named Ecrouves. Here we met the "Commander of the forces," a Prussian Colonel of artillery. He received us with marked civility and kindness, but much to our disappointment we learned from him that firing had ceased, and that much to his regret he was unable to afford us the gratification of witnessing any further display. The Colonel, an old and experienced soldier, had kept up a sharp and continuous fire for [illegible] days without being able to produce any visible effect. He had [illegible] orders to carry the works, but having only [illegible] pieces under his command, he failed to silence the armament which the valiant little garrison defended the fortress. Nevertheless they had been well "peppered." According to the Colonel's own account, no fewer than sixteen hundred rounds of shot and shell had been expended by the beleaguerers. The ammunition, however, I was informed, had been of French origin, and therefore unsuited for the purpose. For want of sufficing means, it seemed utterly useless for the Colonel to persevere in the attack, as, furthermore, the support at command consisted only of two battalions of Prussian, and of two battalions of Bavarian Landwehr. We subsequently learnt that the siege would be raised, so far as the present operations were concerned, and that in lieu thereof the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg was expected to bring down in a few days a regular siege train; supported by an adequate force of infantry, renewed attempts would then be made to dislodge the French. We were thus somewhat poorly rewarded for our trouble. From information which we possessed respecting the movements of the Grand Duke and his Mecklenburgers, we felt sure that our patience would be put to a sore trial. The Mecklenburgers we had learnt at head-quarters could not reach Toul under four or five days, owing to the fearful state of the roads. Add to this the time required for bringing guns into position, and of placing the beleaguering army so as to insure prompt success, it became evident that it could not be expected we would gratify our wishes very speedily.

IMPORTANCE OF TOUL.

It seems to me that the possession of Toul is a matter of vital importance to the German Army, in order to establish railroad and telegraphic communication with Nancy. The cost and inconvenience of transporting provisions, as well as ammunition, in wagons, across over-crowded and much damaged roads, will soon become embarrassing. Provisions can be obtained by living off the enemy's country, but ammunition does not grow in the fields. The opening of communication by rail will therefore relieve the army of much anxiety, not to mention the enormous expenditure and unnecessary waste of horseflesh entailed by the necessity of using the high road, via Pont-à-Mousson.

GOING TOWARD NANCY.

It being useless to waste time at Ecrouves, we resolved at once to leave for Nancy. This could not be done, as a matter of course, by following the high road, and this circumstance afforded me a fresh opportunity to admire the forethought and the admirable precision by means of which every contingency is provided for. The engineers had been set to work, and from Ecrouves to Gondreville, the village from where I am now writing, a sort of road had been improvised across the fields. Passing over some little obstacles occasioned by the incessant rains, there was the most perfect communication between Nancy and Commercy. Gondreville is the next place east of Toul, where we could join the high road again. This little ride across the fields has been one of the most pleasing episodes of the last two weeks. There we had Toul right before us. We might almost, as it were, have stretched our hands and laid them on the walls. We could look right into the streets, and yet we were allowed to pass peaceably. Probably they were economizing powder under compulsion. However, ere this letter is half-way across the ocean, it is very likely that the cable will have announced the fall of Toul.

LUPUS.

NEWS FROM THE RED RIVER.

Arrival Home of Capt. Herchmer—A False Report—Lepine Not Dead—Feeling in the Settlements—How Reil Fares in Exile.

From the Toronto Globe, Oct. 11.

On Friday last Capt. HERCHMER, of the Red River Expedition, returned to this city from Fort Garry. He was accompanied part of the way by Col. JARVIS, who has been called from his command at Fort Garry to give evidence in an important lawsuit at New-York, and it is probable may have to go to England for the same purpose. He expects to be back at Fort Garry in about two months. Meantime the chief command of the troops devolves upon Col. CASAULT. Capt. HERCHMER brings the intelligence that the story of the shooting of LEPINE is a hoax, though there is no doubt as to the cause which was said to have led to the alleged shooting. A report of LEPINE's death, similar to that which reached Toronto, was circulated at Fort Garry before Capt. HERCHMER left there; but when he reached Pembina he saw some half a dozen persons who had seen LEPINE alive and well subsequent to the date of his reported death. He is living in a little village on the American side, about thirty miles from Pembina, and is apparently in no danger of molestation. REIL is also living in enforced retirement, in an obscure village on the south side of the boundary line. It is reported he is afraid to show himself at Pembina, lest the United States troops stationed there lay violent hands on him. He incurred their wrath while he was playing despot at Fort Garry, by giving up to the American authorities some of their number who had deserted and taken refuge in his dominions. These deserters and their friends threaten to execute summary vengeance upon the Ex-President if he comes within their reach. Capt. HERCHMER's representation of the condition of affairs at Red River is reassuring, and calculated to remove the apprehensions many in this country have entertained respecting the observance of law and order in the settlements. Fresh from the country, with a pretty familiar knowledge of the state of affairs and the sentiments of both sections of the people, he entertains no fears of private revenge usurping the place of law. The excitement over the Goulet affair is dying out. The feeling against the volunteers, founded on a false report of their participation in GOULET's death, is giving place to a correct view of their conduct. It is a fact, capable of positive proof, that not a single volunteer followed GOULET in his race for the river where he met his death, with the exception of a bugler of Capt. HERCHMER's company—a mere lad, who followed out of natural curiosity. As he is a Roman Catholic, the report that was circulated in the excitement of the moment, that GOULET's death was caused by Orangemen's revenge, is absurd. The volunteers are in excellent health and spirits, and their general behavior is admirable. The great body of the people of both sections are anxious for peace and the establishment of properly-constituted Courts for the maintenance of law and order. The danger, if any there be, is from the extremists of both sides. Capt. HERCHMER states that some regret is felt that Dr. SCHULTZ has not taken a more moderate course since his return, and one more calculated to strengthen the hands of those whose efforts have been for peace. The course the Lieutenant-Governor has taken, so far, appears to be wise. He has called to his Council moderate men, and, according to the account Capt. HERCHMER gives, the people generally, English and French, are waiting anxiously, but confidently, for further action on his part, and are ready to second all his efforts to promote the peace and prosperity of the settlement. Capt. HERCHMER had a comparatively quick trip down. He made arrangements, while at Pembina, for the comfortable conveyance of Mrs. ARCHIBALD and family to Fort Garry, and it is likely they have, by this time, arrived at their future home.

Winnipeg Correspondence (Sept. 20) of the Globe.

A telegram which left here at the same time as this letter, will have told you of the death of LEPINE, the so-called Adjutant-General who tried SCOTT. His death—for unless Winnipeg has surpassed itself in romancing, he is dead—arose out of a quarrel with another half-breed who was connected with the insurrection. During the Winter the wife of this man, in her regard for LEPINE, lost sight of the fact that she had a husband living. This gave rise to a feud between the husband and LEPINE, and the story goes that LEPINE, meeting the man whom he had injured, said that if the latter had anything against him, the difficulty could be settled by their shooting at one another. The other declined this offer, probably bearing in mind the great reputation LEPINE had as a pistol-shot; but, meeting his wife's friend a day or two afterward, shot him. There is some consolation in the fact that LEPINE was killed by an American citizen and a half-breed, and on American territory; for had the same event occurred near Winnipeg, it is more than likely the story would have been so tortured as to show that LEPINE was a patriot who had been shot by revengeful volunteers.

There is almost certain evidence that REIL, O'DONOGHUE and LEPINE were down at Stinking River, within a few miles of Winnipeg, on Saturday. No satisfactory explanation of their movements has been given, but there are many persons here who affirm that the triumvirate are making the most of GOULET's death, and striving to incite the French population to ——. I don't know how to fill up the blank, for the authorities on the subject are not decided in defining the object, and I cannot imagine what the leaders referred to have in view. Any hostile movement directed against the Settlement would lead to consequences fatal to the French, and could not in any way benefit them; though there is no other ostensible object in this visit of REIL'S.

CURRENT NOTES.

One of the looms in the new velvet factory in Franklin, Kansas, turns out 30 yards per day.

The fourth annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was in session at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The value of the real estate held by the St. Louis Public School Board, is estimated at $1,624,666 04.

The 300,000 silk-worms in the cocoonary at Salt Lake City, consume thirty bushels of mulberry leaves per day.

An agent of the French Government is said to have been at Hartford, Conn., quite recently, engaged in the purchase of small arms.

W. J. CLARKE, one of the victims of the National Hotel poisoning at Washington, thirteen years ago, recently died at Indianapolis.

The population of Vermont has had an increase of 15,487 during the past decade. In 1860 it was 315,098, and now it is 330,285.

The schools of New-Orleans, for some unexplained reason, have not yet been opened for the reception of pupils.

Eleven members of the Scandinavian Society of Boston have been appointed as a committee to receive Mlle. NILSSON on her arrival in that city next month.

The Temperance cause seems to have received a new impetus among the Catholics of Providence, R. I. Very many converts have been made.

The money expended for immigration service in Canada during the year 1869 amounted to $69,775 84, while the capitation tax collected did not exceed $41,000.

Hops are being brought in such large quantities to the Kilbourn, Wis., market, that the growers are compelled to sell at rates that do not pay for the labor of raising.

The *State Journal* hopes that the Virginia Legislature will not adjourn without making some effort toward a resuscitation of the shipping interests of the Old Dominion.

A grocer at Dubuque, Iowa, who had a great demand for vinegar recently, discovered that he had tapped a wrong cask, and had sold a barrel of gold Bourbon whisky at ten cents a quart.

Birmingham, Penn., and its suburbs, support seventy-four taverns, forty-nine saloons, eight wholesale liquor stores, and eight houses where liquor is sold in conjunction with dry goods.

A wily scoundrel at Troy recently procured a warrant for the arrest of his wife, after having beaten her so badly that she was compelled to seek protection and shelter at the Police Station.

RULOFF, the Binghamton burglar and murderer, fought so hard with the prison officials, a few days since, while they were endeavoring to hold him for photographic purposes, that he had to be put under the influence of chloroform.

A young woman of Harvard, Mass., finding that her husband had another wife living, sought out the deserted one, brought her and her two children to Boston, where they are all four now living happily together.

An unprosperous love affair is said to have caused the suicide of Mr. ALVAN BRONSON, at Milford, Conn. The parents of his intended bride were opposed to the match, and he was too conscientious to set them at defiance.

A philanthropist at Albany has succeeded in reducing the price of cabbages in that City from $12 to $6 per hundred, by the discovery of a poisonous worm upon the leaves of some specimens of the vegetable selected from the suburban gardens.

San Francisco, Cal., has an area of 28,000 acres, divided into 175,000 building lots. There are four blocks—no more—that would sell at prices ranging from $2,700 to $3,000 per "front foot," with an average depth of seventy feet. Ordinary lots of 25 by 100, within a mile of the city centre, bring from $1,000 to $1,500 each.

JAMES ALDERSON, of Benton, Iowa, recently died from the bite of a spaniel, inflicted six years ago. When he felt the symptoms of hydrophobia coming upon him he took an affectionate leave of his wife, and by his own advice was locked in a room until his death, which occurred in a few days afterward.

At the term of the Supreme Court, recently held at Dover, N. H., FRANK P. CURRIER obtained a verdict for $2,500, as compensation for the loss of an eye shot out by a youth named BRAD. J. WATERHOUSE, whose defense was that CURRIER had been acting the part of a wild animal, and that he had fired his gun in the belief that he was what he represented himself to be.

Something has just occurred in Boston which may be the means of making druggists and druggists' clerks more careful than heretofore, judging from the alarming number of deaths and injuries from druggists' mistakes. A gentleman has recovered in the Superior Court the sum of $639 as damages for negligence on the part of a druggist, in putting up a prescription, which caused the death of plaintiff's son.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, writing from New-Mexico under date of Sept. 26, concludes his letter as follows: "We cannot wonder that the pride of the American citizen is humbled when he remembers that he owes allegiance to a Government that looks upon his murder by Indians with indifference—aye, even supports in idle vagabondage these same murderers, and collects taxes from the citizens to pay the expense. England protects her citizens from Indians in British Columbia, and, for that matter, gives the most unlimited protection to any and all of her subjects, in every part of the habitable globe."

THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

Inhuman Treatment of Coolies on Board Ship—Their Release at Honolulu.

The Honolulu correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, under date of Sept. 2, furnishes the following:

"On the forenoon of the 26th ult. it was rumored that forty-three coolies, from the *Dolores Ugarte*, were in a house back of the old Liberty Hall premises. Learning this, a citizen secured the services of an interpreter and proceeded to the premises. The sight presented on entering the yard was enough to excite the sympathy and indignation of any man. Some of the unfortunates were lying in the sun waiting their turn for washing, unable to move hand or foot. Others were in the hands of some natives who placed them in a tub and poured water upon them. Several of the parties were stripped in the presence of different witnesses, and afforded a sight only equaled by the representations in the American papers of the Andersonville and Belle Isle prisoners during the recent rebellion. One had died and was buried. The poor emaciated creatures gave indubitable evidence of 'man's inhumanity to man.' Twelve were in the last stage of decay, some with ship fever, others with diarrhoea. Two at least had ulcers in the corner of their eyes so far advanced as to render them blind for life.

The interpreter questioned them regarding the incidents of the voyage, after which he asked them if they desired to return to the ship, and all who could, answered in the negative. They were then asked if they wished to remain on these islands, and the answer was in the affirmative. The interpreter was then instructed to say to them that they could remain here; that there was no law which would compel them to return to the ship. The joy evinced by them more than repays the trouble and annoyance experienced by the parties who befriended them. Knowing the excited condition of the Chinese, and of the natives who were witnesses to the sufferings of the coolies, and also aware of the resources of the agents of the ship which would be called into action to reconsign the poor creatures to a slavery from which death would be a happy deliverance, if they were aware of the intended exodus, it was determined to take such steps as would prevent a mob or riot. The leading Chinese were made aware of the wish of their countrymen to remain here, and they immediately repaired to the house where the coolies were kept, and in a short time some thirty were removed to different localities. During the afternoon the remaining twelve were removed in carts. The removal of the sickest ones was only determined upon after a full consideration of existing circumstances. It was thought that they could be made comfortable elsewhere, and the risk of death was thought to be lessened, as to leave them was to insure their removal to the ship, where death was sure to follow. In fact, the Captain of the slave-ship declared that he did not care for the loss of these men, as they would have died before reaching Callao. The parties who interested themselves in behalf of the coolies were hastened somewhat from the fact that the Minister of Foreign Relations and Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court were seen in close confab with the agents, and knowing that their sympathies were entirely with the 'master,' prompt action was considered essential to success. Until the ship had left it was deemed prudent not to [illegible] the whereabouts of the new freemen. Every means calculated to promote the comfort of all, and the recovery of the sick were taken, which could be."

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF COOLIES.

The *Advertiser* says that on the 29th of August the San Salvador ship *Louisa Canevaro*, 1,[illegible] tons, Capt. [illegible], arrived in 56 days from Macao, having on board 700 coolies. This ship presents a marked contrast to the *Dolores Ugarte*. Although we know that the traffic is all one in essence, there are degrees of humanity exercised in prosecuting it. The coolies on board this ship are allowed the utmost freedom of action, going below or remaining on deck at will. The between deck is admirably ventilated. There have been but two deaths on board. There were no evidences of coercion in sight. The Captain states that if one of his men strikes a coolie he is put in irons; that the officers are distinctly commanded, in case of disagreement, to carry the coolie with the interpreter to the cabin where the case is fully investigated and the guilty party punished.

THE JOURDAN FUNERAL.

Official Order—Imposing Ceremonies—The Pall-Bearers.

Unless the weather should be unpropitious, the obsequies of the late Superintendent JOURDAN, to-day, will be very imposing. The preparations for the solemn pageant upon the part of the Police have been completed, and as the affair will be under the direction of Inspector DILKS, it is certain to be creditably and smoothly managed, while the earnest desire of the officers and men to do honor to their dead chief will insure the largest display of the Police force ever witnessed in this City. The following order was issued yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 32.—The death of JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent of Police, has been already announced to the Police force. By his death the Police Department and the community have been deprived of the counsel and services of an energetic, fearless, discreet and incorruptible officer, and of a warm and true friend. His funeral obsequies will be observed on Thursday, the 13th inst. It is fitting, and must be the desire of the members of the force which he adorned by an unblemished and efficient official career, to pay a marked tribute to his memory by taking an appropriate part in the funeral ceremonies. His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 198 Prince-street, at 9½ o'clock in the morning, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where high mass will be celebrated. You will report for escort duty to Inspector DILKS, at the Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street, at 8½ o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 13th inst., with your full platoon, including sergeants and roundsmen, in full Winter uniform (omitting overcoats,) with white gloves, belts and batons. Captains COPELAND, MOUNT, ALLAIRE and HELME are detailed as special aids, and will report to Inspector DILKS at the same time and place. The route of march from St. Patrick's Cathedral will be through Mulberry-street to Bleecker, thence to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, thence up Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence through Twenty-third-street to the ferry at East River. The precincts through which the funeral procession is to pass will employ their reserve force to keep the streets open and unobstructed.

J. S. BOSWORTH,
President and ex-officio Superintendent.

It is expected that the ceremonies will be prompt as to time. The remains, attended by the relatives and friends, and escorted by the force of the Sixth Precinct, under Capt. KENNEDY, as a guard of honor, will leave the house at 9½ o'clock, and be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the solemn requiem mass will be celebrated by Vicar-General STARR and assistants. The ceremonies are expected to occupy two hours, and the procession, therefore, will not leave the church until noon. It will then move in the order heretofore published over the designated route.

The following, who were intimates of the deceased for many years, have been selected as pall-bearers: Hon. Matthew T. Brennan, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Alderman Thomas Coman, Hon. Morgan Jones, Capt. Edward Walsh, Capt. James J. Kelso, Justice Joseph Dowling, Alderman Edward Cuddy, Chamberlain John J. Bradley, Warden John Stacom, James M. Sweeny, Esq., and Mr. C. O'Conor.

ACTION OF THE COURTS.

Judge CARDOZO, who is holding the Supreme Court Chambers, this month, made the following announcement yesterday:

This branch of the Court will stand adjourned to-morrow, out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. JOHN JOURDAN, and a suitable mention of the cause of the interruption of the public business will be entered on the minutes. It is the only tribute, beyond my personal participation in his obsequies, which it is in my power to pay to the memory of a friend for whom I had great regard, and who was a martyr to his devotion to the duties of his high office. The public may well mourn him as one whose place it will be difficult to fill.

ALBERT CARDOZO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1870.

N. B.—Judge CARDOZO will attend to ex-parte business at his house, after the funeral.

Both branches of the Marine Court Trial Term have adjourned until Friday morning.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday adjourned over until to-morrow, it being the purpose of the Judges to attend the funeral services of Superintendent JOURDAN.

A Mysterious Case—Supposed Homicide in Paterson.

The sudden death of a boy named JOSEPH PEEL, at the home of his parents in Ellison-street, Paterson, on Tuesday evening, became, yesterday, the subject of considerable excitement in the neighborhood, by the circulation of reports that the lad had died from the effects of brutal treatment. It appears that he was at Cedar Lawn swimming and gathering chestnuts on Saturday, and that upon his return he told his elder brother that he had been ill-treated by two strangers. The men, he said, came up while he was sitting by a fire that he had started under a tree; they tied him to the tree and whipped him, leaving him tied up after they had done chastising him. After they left he struggled and unloosed himself. Since Saturday the boy had complained of pains in his stomach, and on Tuesday evening he died suddenly. Dr. ROBERTSON, who made an examination of the body, yesterday, states that there are no external marks of violence, but he is satisfied that the lad had been injured internally. The case will be fully investigated by a Coroner's Jury.

Mr. Worrall's Lectures.

Mr. T. H. WORRALL, an English gentleman long a resident among us, proposes soon to deliver a course of lectures which are likely to attract much attention. Mr. WORRALL not long since, at the request of the Historical Society, gave before that body a lecture on Mexico, which derived much value from the fact that the lecturer lived for some years in that country, and was a close observer of its politics, business and society. He now purposes to deliver two new lectures, styled respectively: "Past and Present," and "Lafayette and His Times," which, with the Mexican discourse, above named, will constitute the intended series. Mr. WORRALL is a gentleman of unusual culture, long experience and special fitness for the task he has undertaken. As a well-known and highly respected member of leading New-York clubs, his social qualities are well appreciated here. His peculiar talent, however, as an instructive and entertaining lecturer, comparatively few have had the advantage of enjoying. We are glad that Mr. WORRALL has been induced to enlarge the circle who may be amused and edified by his powers in this useful field of labor.

Temperance Lecture.

EDWARD CARSWELL, the great Canadian orator, will deliver a lecture on "Temperance," in the Presbyterian Church, Noble-street, Greenpoint, this (Thursday) evening. Mr. CARSWELL as a temperance orator is undoubtedly next to JOHN B. GOUGH, and as he is about starting on a tour through the Southern States, all who wish to hear him ought to embrace this opportunity. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

Union Convention of Christians in Newark.

Yesterday the Convention called by several prominent clergymen of the various evangelical churches, "for the promotion of a higher Christian life" met at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Newark. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. R. P. SMITH, of Philadelphia, from Hosea xi., 15, 16. After the sermon short addresses were delivered embodying statements of personal experience, with the views of the speakers on the subject of the "higher Christian life." Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN preached last evening at the Congregational Church in Clinton-street to a large audience. The Convention, which is attended by twenty or thirty clergymen from other cities, will continue in session today.

Board of Health—Salaries—Fat-Melting.

The Board of Health met, yesterday, at 1 o'clock. A resolution was passed requesting the Controller to place $15,000 to the credit of the Board for the payment of October salaries. City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS reported that he intended to make a visit to the fat-melting establishments before making a report on them. The subject of attending the funeral of Superintendent JOURDAN was informally disposed of by the announcement that the Health Commissioners would attend as citizens. Subsequently, in private session, the Board considered the subject of a reply to the letter of Gen. MCDOWELL, but no conclusion was reached.

Speedy Justice—Summary Sentence of a Robber.

Yesterday's proceedings at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, terminated with the trial, conviction and sentence of PATRICK BRENNAN, jointly indicted with PETER SCANLON on a charge of having robbed a countryman named JOHN KANE of $15. The complainant testified that he was attacked by a gang of rowdies on Sunday evening last, at the corner of Morris and West streets, and that they took the money out of his pocket. He gave an alarm, after which Sergt. OATES and Policeman ROBINSON started in pursuit of his assailants. BRENNAN was so closely pursued that he jumped into the river in order to avoid capture. SCANLON was found secreted under a pier. BRENNAN was sent to State Prison for twenty years. The jury acquitted SCANLON, there being some doubts as to his complicity in the robbery.

WAR AND WINE.

How the Franco-Prussian Struggle Affects the Importations—Decrease in Quantity—Increase in Prices—Native Wines in Greater Demand—History of California Wine-Growing.

The existence of the Franco-Prussian war raises the question, what is to be the effect of that dispute upon the supply and the prices asked for the French and German wines which have hitherto been imported so largely into this country? It is a fact, much as the friends of total abstinence may regret it, that the American people are becoming year by year more familiarized with the habit of wine-drinking, and that the light French and German wines are coming into greater use every day. This fact may be attributed to two causes: First, the large number of immigrants who have come hither from Germany (and who are doing so much to settle up the wide West especially) bring with them, of course, their acquired tastes and the habits and manner of living in their native land. There they were accustomed to drink wine from their early boyhood, and it becomes for them, in their mature manhood, not an article of luxury, but an absolute necessity, as much so as either tea or coffee is to our own people. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that wherever Germans or Frenchmen settle in any considerable numbers, the custom of partaking of the lighter wines of Europe will become prevalent. They, in Germany and France, however, drink pure wine. They know nothing of the villainous decoctions and vile compounds that are manufactured in this country, sold, with foreign labels on the bottles, as German or French products, and scattered broadcast over the United States. Another cause for the increase of wine-drinking is in the fact that the attention of our people, in many sections of the country, has been turned to cultivating the grape for vintage purposes, and they find it to be highly profitable in a pecuniary point of view. Of course, it is to their interest that the product of their wines should find customers; and hence we see that the virtues of the native grapes, as compared with the foreign, are made the subject of comment, and the people, becoming familiarized to the discussion, become, at the same time, by degrees, habituated to the drinking of the wines which they see so extensively advertised. Then, again, there is a *quasi* patriotic feeling naturally evinced in being able to assert that the climate and soil of our own country are equal in productive force to those of any other portion of the globe.

It is not our province in this article either to preach teetotalism or to uphold the practice which obtains among so great a number of our European fellow-citizens. This much may be said, however, without partiality for either side of the "temperance" question: If there is to be drinking of any beverages the using of which in excess is liable to produce intoxication, it is better for all concerned that the demand for such beverages should be supplied from wines, either of foreign importation or of native growth, rather than from distilled spirits of any character whatever. The question with which we began this article, therefore, becomes important.

Before the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, Heidsick, Verzenay, and wines of that character, were sold for $14 per case, (consisting of twelve quarts or twenty-four pints,) and Imperial, Cliquot, and like brands, for $15 per case. The advent of the European struggle, however, soon sent up the price to $18 for the latter, and this was followed by the asking of $20, and afterward $22 per case. Within the past fortnight the price has been still further raised to $30 and $32 per case for Imperial and other choice brands, and the prices of the wines of lesser quality have been increased in proportion. Of course under the ruling of such high prices the consumption of these foreign wines has materially decreased. In the instance of one house where the average sale per week, to retailers, was one hundred and twenty-five cases, the sales last week fell off to seventy-five cases. The result naturally anticipated from this decrease in the demand for foreign wines is the increased call for wines of native growth. And this increase is beginning to be felt by the dealers in the last-mentioned article. It has not as yet, however, assumed proportions equal to the decreased demand for foreign brands, though it is every day approximating that point, and must soon not only reach but surpass it. Among all the wines of native growth the products of the California vineyards, by common consent, hold the first place, both as to purity and flavor and the quantity produced. The most prominent of these are the White, or Hock, the Claret, the Angelica, the Muscatel, the Port, and Champagne. Grape brandy, the pure distillation of these wines, is also made, and pronounced equal to pure Hennessey. The Champagnes are sold at from $18 to $20 per case, since the increased demand for them set in. They were formerly sold at from $14 to $16. The other wines vary in price from $6 to $15 per dozen, according to quality. The house which has the sale of them, Messrs. PERKINS, STERN & Co., is located at Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-street. The owners of these wines cannot of course control them after they have passed into second hands, and many of the brands are purchased by jobbers, re-labeled with some foreign name, and sold as foreign wines. Only a day or two since a proposition was made to Messrs. PERKINS, STERN & Co. to "doctor" and put up fifty dozen of their California Hock as "sparkling Sauterne"—labeled in imitation of the genuine French article—the person who made this proposition offering to pay the Government tax of $6 per dozen imposed on all "manufactured" wines made in this country. The offer was of course indignantly refused, and there is good reason for the assertion that the same proposition has been made to other houses with equal lack of success. Another incident may be mentioned as showing how the scarcity of foreign wines is affecting the trade and leading to the use of deceptive practices. The proprietor of a fashionable Summer resort in the vicinity of this City lately purchased a large quantity of California wines from this same house, which will be allowed to lie until the Summer season sets in, when it will be labeled as a foreign brand and sold to customers as such. When it is considered that, *as California wine*, it is sold for eighty cents or $1 per bottle, and that, as a foreign article, it will probably, by next Summer, command from $6 to $8 per bottle, one can easily calculate the enormous profit that will accrue to the proprietor of the Summer resort, simply because our people are foolish enough to be duped. In justification of his act, the hotel proprietor will doubtless allege, that unless the wine has a foreign label he cannot dispose of it. This practice of relabeling the California vintages and selling them as foreign wines was extensively practiced before the war; but the real scarcity of the latter wines has led to a large increase of it. As foreign wines are now, and necessarily, for some time to come must be brought to this country in remarkably small and limited quantities, it is safe to assert that nine-tenths of all the wines sold in the United States during the next two years will be either relabeled domestic vintages, or deleterious compounds manufactured solely for the purpose of supplying the demand for the products of the wine-fields of France and Germany. That there must be an unprecedented scarcity of foreign French wines in future is apparent from the fact, that the existing war has completely desolated that region of country in France wherein the grape culture, especially for the making of champagnes, was most extensively carried on. The neighborhoods of Rheims and Chalons-sur-Marne, where the army operations have been so marked, were, beyond all other sections, the vineyards of France.

But the manufacture of wines by means of chemical combinations, using small quantities of real wine as a basis, and lengthening this out by the use of pure spirits, is more to be deprecated than either the adulteration with simple water of pure foreign wines, or the deception practiced by relabeling the products of California. This nefarious business has been carried on to some extent for years past; but we may now expect to see it more generally practiced. The indications are everywhere apparent that advantage is being taken of the present condition of affairs in Europe to flood the country with these cheap and injurious compounds. Any one who examines the signs that are put out, in Broadway and elsewhere, to attract the notice of passers-by will be convinced of this. One that drew our attention particularly a few days ago, and in front of a house of some commercial repute, too, read in this wise: "Best champagne—pints, fifty cents; quarts, $1." And this sign is openly exhibited in face of the fact that the best brands of champagne cannot be purchased, by the case, at a cost of less than $32! So long as people will cling to the notion that, if they drink at all, they must drink foreign wines, however, or else be ruled out of "our set," just so long will there be an ample field for the exercise of such deceptions as these to which we now refer. The process of adulterations is now carried on so scientifically, that oftentimes none but the most expert judges of wine are able to pronounce positively whether the article they are using is real wine or a manufactured compound. Owing to the constantly-increasing call for our native wines, both for legitimate uses, and as bases for making the counterfeit article, the query has been mooted, whether or not the supply from the California vineyards will be sufficient for the demand. The answer is that it is doubtful. The crop of 1869 was about 5,000,000 gallons; it is estimated that that for 1870 will come up to about 7,500,000 gallons, as the vines have borne plentifully; but if those who have been in the habit of using only foreign brands, very generally determine to use hereafter the wines of native growth, even this amount will not suffice. At any rate it may be set down as certain that the cost of California wines will be very materially enhanced; in fact, some dealers declare that the prices from first hands will be about doubled before another season shall have passed over. One drawback is frequently spoken of in connection with California wines, viz.: that there is an earthy taste attaching to them which is not to be found in European products. This is doubtless true; but its character is so slight that it is generally discovered only by those whose palates have been educated, so to speak, by a constant use of European wines, and are, therefore, more likely to discover the blemish to which we allude. This earthy taste is owing to the virginity of the soil, and cannot be prevented in the pure wines. The superiority of the European wines consists greatly in the fact that the vineyards are old, and have borne crops not only for years, but for centuries. The American wines will increase in flavor as the vineyards grow older. Let time work a change in this respect, and let our wine-growers and handlers pay more attention to the secure corkage of their wines—a matter regarding which they have been hitherto very neglectful—and we will yet have in this country vinous products that will equal any that have ever been imported from Europe.

As a matter of simple history, we may mention that the prevalent idea that wine-growing in California is comparatively a new occupation, is a fallacious one. It is a well-known fact that the Jesuit missionaries who, more than 200 years ago, were sent out from Spain and Portugal to spread the Gospel among the natives of Mexico and California, took with them small vines for transplanting, intending simply, if it were possible, to grow wine enough for their own use. Much to their surprise, however, they found that these vines—especially those planted in California between the mountain ranges—grew apace, and bore fruit in abundance. A careful analysis of the soil subsequently showed that it was peculiarly adapted to grape culture, and they determined, therefore, to extend their vineyards. The wines raised by these missionaries soon became celebrated in Europe, and some of the vineyards now so extensively cultivated on the Pacific slope owe their origin to these very vines planted by the old missionaries. It was only till 1853, however, that wine-growing was begun here as a regular business. Two German gentlemen, Messrs. KOHLER and FROHLING, visited California the year previous, saw the adaptability of the soil and climate to wine-growing purposes, and determined to plant vineyards. Mr. STERN, of PERKINS, STERN & CO., of this City, born on the Rhine, and educated to the wine-producing business, was in their employ, and bottled the first vintage, about 500 gallons. The vineyards became more productive yearly, and in 1860 the house of PERKINS, STERN & CO. had not only established a house in San Francisco, but others in New-York and Boston. Since then others have gone into the same occupation, and the sales of wine have become so large that the business is regarded as one of much importance, destined, before many years, to take high rank among the great commercial interests of the country.

YACHTING.

The Race Between the Cambria and the Dauntless—Why It Was Abandoned.

The race between the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* was abandoned by mutual consent at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The yachts started shortly after 3 P. M. from the Light-ship in pursuit of the *Seth Low*, which was to steam twenty miles to windward, and then await their arrival. After making a couple of tacks, during which time the *Dauntless* gained nearly a mile upon the *Cambria*, both yachts stood inshore on the port tack, and at 5 P. M. they lost sight of the *Seth Low*, which was steering, direct in the wind's eye, a course south by west. The *Dauntless*, after running within about three miles of the shore, went about, and stood off land on the starboard tack, weathering the *Cambria* by about three-quarters of a mile. The latter, when about the same distance off shore, also went about, and followed in the wake of the *Dauntless*. The *Sappho*, which, rejoicing in a brilliant coat of pot-lead, was slipping through the water very fast, although hanging very close to the *Cambria*, did not appear to have any the best of her. About 6 o'clock the clouds commenced falling very low, and the shades of evening closing over the scene, together with misty and dirty weather, gave a rather unpleasant aspect to the state of affairs. The yachts lost sight of one another for a short time, but when they again saw each other's lights, they were again pretty close together, and the *Cambria* had closed a considerable portion of the gap that the *Dauntless* had made at the commencement of the race. All three yachts then kept close company, and tacked about in search of the lost stake-boat. About 7 P. M. the *Dauntless* commenced burning blue lights at intervals of six or seven minutes, and the other yachts shortly after followed her example. On board the *Seth Low* the Judges were anxiously looking out for any signs of the yachts. They perceived the blue lights, and consulted the Captain on the subject, but he concluded that they were being burnt by a pilot-boat. At 7:35 the Judges concluded that the yachts had gone home, and started the *Seth Low* toward that happy goal, and she landed her passengers at New-York at 12:30 A. M. To return to the yachts, they kept up their weary search, and burnt more blue lights, even when the object of their anxiety was twenty miles away from them on the road home. The *Dauntless* finally passed close to the *Cambria*, and Mr. BENNETT hailed Capt. TANNOCK, saying that as it was now impossible to make the race in the required time, five and a half hours, and as neither of them could find the stake-boat, they had better abandon the race for the day, and make the best of their way home. Capt. TANNOCK immediately accepting Mr. BENNETT's proposal, all three yachts turned their bows homeward. The race down before the wind was very lively, and the *Cambria* held her own well against her big competitors. About 9 P. M. the wind went down considerably, just leaving about a four-knot breeze. The *Cambria* let go her anchor in the Horse-shoe at 1 A. M., and the *Dauntless* and *Sappho* continued running before the wind until they reached Staten Island, where they let go their anchors about 2½ A. M. The *Cambria* went over early yesterday to a position near the railway dock in the Horse-shoe, and there patiently awaited the arrival of one of her competitors, more especially the *Sappho*, which she was matched to race yesterday. The weather, however, looked very bad, and what with the thick fog, and heavy fall of rain accompanied by squally puffs from all directions, the commanders of the yachts at Staten Island concluded to remain there until they could embrace a more favorable opportunity. If the weather is favorable the race will be sailed today.

Internal Revenue—Second District.

Collector FREELAND, of the Second District, has made the following tabular statement of collections made, as compared with other years:

	Collected by R. S. Story for 1868 and '69.	Collected by James Freeland for 1869 and '70.	Collected by James Freeland for 1870 and '71.
May	$308,402 46	$440,237 10	$545,390 68
June	376,696 02	363,931 03	363,971 49
July	176,949 73	192,969 28	228,028 69
August	188,729 24	172,610 52	209,739 42
September	162,179 61	180,408 45	197,430 46
October	152,121 84	185,091 95	....
November	187,504 93	171,131 49	....
December	170,179 61	143,076 15	....
January	146,632 85	170,803 59	....
February	100,068 47	153,243 15	....
March	154,749 77	162,373 86	....
April	193,264 82	217,300 31	....
	$2,157,597 18	$2,562,080 39	$1,577,547 74

Gain in 1869 and 1870 over 1868 and 1869 .... $404,492 11
Gain in 1870 and 1871 over 1868 and 1869, five months 506,547 11
Gain in 1870 and 1871 over 1869 and 1870, five months 218,271 35
Total collections in seventeen months $4,139,627 13

Eight Criminals Sentenced by Recorder Hackett.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, the following sentences were imposed:

THOMAS KIRWAN, guilty of stealing a watch from JAMES SHUTAN, of No. 406 East Fourteenth-street, State Prison for four years and six months.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, guilty of stealing a watch from JAMES W. SMITH, of No. 945 Third-avenue, State Prison for four years and six months.

JOHN GEORGE, guilty of stealing a set of billiards, Penitentiary for two years and six months.

BERNARD SMITH, guilty of stealing a quantity of jewelry from CARRIE ENGLE, of No. 187 Avenue A, State Prison for five years.

CHARLES MOORE, guilty of breaking into the house of HANS GOTTSCH, of No. 109 Forsyth-street, State Prison for four years and six months.

JOSEPH BAUER, guilty of stealing some cigars from FRITZ JOHNSON, of No. 75 Eldridge-street, Penitentiary for one year.

GEORGE WILSON, guilty of stealing clothing from E. MIELING, of No. 85 Avenue B, State Prison for five years.

JOHN BAPTISTE DENNINGER, guilty of stealing a carcass of beef from JACOB MEISTER, Penitentiary for one year.

DAVID REISS, guilty of forgery, Penitentiary for one year.

Misplaced Switches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your timely and sensible article on railroad switches, Friday evening. On Saturday, a misplaced switch on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, just below Englewood, threw the morning train from the track, at a bridge, damaging the engine and cars thousands of dollars, and greatly endangering life and limb. Will it be believed, that besides the ingenious safety plan to which you refer, there is a safety-switch in use on the old Boston and Worcester Road, over which, when misplaced, a train may pass at a thirty miles' speed without being thrown off? This is only, of course, when running toward the back and not the front of the wrongly-opened switch. Should not all roads be compelled to adopt some such contrivance?

J. W. C.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

Annual Election of Directors of the Company—Statement of the Condition of the Company.

The annual election for directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held yesterday, Mr. WM. ORTON, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were chosen: Hugh Allen, James H. Banker, R. S. Burrows, Horace F. Clark, Emory Cobb, A. B. Cornell, Ezra Cornell, Harrison Durkee, Wm. E. Dodge, Alden J. Ellis, N. Green, George Jones, Cambridge Livingstone, E. D. Morgan, Wm. Orton, E. S. Sanford, Augustus Schell, Hiram Sibley, E. G. Simmons, John Steward, Moses Taylor, A. W. Greenleaf, John A. Griswold, J. H. Howe, Wilson G. Hunt, David Torrance, George Walker, E. B. Wesley, Stillman Witt.

The following were appointed inspectors of election: James D. Reid, Richard A. McCurdy, Geo. Wales Soren.

There was no opposition. The total number of votes cast was 279,422, representing $27,942,200 worth of stock.

The Board of Direction last year consisted of the following gentlemen: D. N. Barney, New-York; R. S. Burrows, Albion, N. Y.; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; John D. Caton, Ottawa, Ill.; Z. G. Simmons, Kenosha, Wis.; R. A. Lancaster, Richmond, Va.; Alonzo B. Cornell, New-York; E. Creighton, Omaha, Neb.; N. Green, Louisville, Ky.; Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; Geo. Jones, New-York; O. H. Palmer, New-York; Moses Taylor, New-York; E. D. Morgan, New-York; W. E. Dodge, New-York; Francis Morris, New-York; Cambridge Livingston, New-York; E. S. Sanford, New-York; William Orton, New-York; Harrison Durkee, New-York; James C. Fargo, New-York; A. W. Greenleaf, New-York; E. B. Wesley, New-York; Hiram Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.; G. H. Mumford, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Wade, Cleveland, Ohio; George Walker, Springfield, Mass.; Alfred Gaither, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hugh Allan, Montreal.

In the course of his annual address, the President stated that on the 1st of July, 1870, the Company possessed 54,109 miles of telegraph line, 112,191 miles of wire, an increase of 1,910 miles of line, and 7,607 miles of wire during the year. The gross receipts for the year ending July 1 were $7,138,737 96, and the gross expenses $4,910,772 42, making the net profits for the year $2,227,965 54, being a decrease of $579,491 94 from 1869. There was an increase of messages transmitted of about twenty-two per cent. From Oct. 1, 1869, when the reduced tariff went into operation, to April 30, 1870, the gross receipts were $233,323 38 less, and the expenses were $186,019 13 more than for the same months of the previous year, making a difference in the net earnings of $419,293 11. Thus, 74 per cent. of the decrease in the net earnings for the year occurred in the first seven months after the reduction of tolls. Of this decrease in net earnings, $300,221 55 occurred during January and February alone, being 36 per cent. of the decrease for the year. After the reduction of rates in October last, the gross receipts did not come up to those of any corresponding month in the preceding year until May, when they exceeded the same month in 1869, by $6,145 07. In June, 1870, the receipts exceeded those of the same month in the previous year by $7,753. In July, 1870, the receipts exceeded those of the same month in 1869 by $36,399 68. In August of this year the receipts exceeded those of the same month in the previous year by $41,124 38. As the cost of performing an increased amount of traffic increases in proportion to the service, the net earnings did not come up to any corresponding month in the preceding year until July, when they were in excess of the same month of 1869 by $21,261 22. In August, 1870, the net earnings were $213,514 14, being an increase of $14,087 56 over the corresponding month in last year. From Oct. 1, 1869, when the rates were reduced, to March 1, 1870, five months, the net earnings were $647,... From March 1, 1870, to Aug. 1, 1870, five months, the net earnings were $[illegible], being an increase of $[illegible] or 11 3-5 ℔ cent. If the same rate of increase continues for the next year, the net earnings will amount to $3,[illegible],409 54, which, added to the amount saved by the abolition of the national tax, would make the net earnings for the year ending July 1, 1871, $2,[illegible],409 54. We may, however, said the President, expect much better results than these, for the business of the five months from Oct. 1 to March 1 is generally better than for the five months from March 1 to Aug. 1. Thus, from Oct. 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, the net earnings were $1,207,564 99, and from March 1, 1869, to Aug. 1, 1869, they were $1,032,124, showing that the Autumn months for 1868 and 1869 were $175,440 98 better than the Spring and Summer months of 1869, while for the present year, the Spring and Summer months are nearly $100,000 better than the preceding Autumn and Winter months. The average reduction in the rates of tolls upon the entire volume of business performed by the Company for the year ending July 1, 1870, was twenty per cent. less than for the year ending July 1, 1869. The average expenses of transmission, per message, for the year ending July 1, 1870, was eleven per cent. less than for the previous year. During the past year, there has been an increase of 521 offices and 883 sets of telegraph apparatus.

Mr. ORTON, after reading the report, the substance of which is given above, alluded to the efforts which had been made by certain parties in Congress to put the telegraph under the control of the General Government. He showed the impropriety of such a course, as being against public policy and unjust to the owners of telegraph property, who had spent more than twenty years in developing the service, and who were justly entitled to reap the benefits of their enterprise. He did not apprehend that the efforts of these parties would result in putting the lines under the control of the Government.

A Warning to Boys who Play with Ferocious Dogs.

THOMAS DUNN, a lad thirteen or fourteen years of age, brought an action in the Marine Court, by his guardian *ad litem*, against one FREDERICK MAYFORTH to recover $1,000 damages, alleged to have resulted from the bite of a dog owned by the defendant. The latter and the father of the lad were neighbors in Ninth-street, near Avenue A. The injuries were inflicted in April last, upon premises which were common to both families. The defense admitted the ownership of the dog; that it was a ferocious animal, and that the wound, which was exhibited in Court, was a very serious one; but it appeared in evidence that the boy, by his own misconduct, brought the mishap upon himself. Some time before the occurrence, a burglary was committed on the defendant's premises, and he obtained this dog on account of his savage qualities. He kept him chained during the day time, and the boy, knowing his savage propensities, had several times before teased and in various ways made the dog furious; that he was engaged in so teasing him when the dog broke away from the chain, flew at the boy, and bit him severely, as stated.

Judge GEORGE SHEA, before whom the action was tried, delivered an able and impartial charge to the jury, in which he briefly recited the facts and laid down the law applicable to the case. The jury evidently took the view urged by the defense, and rendered a verdict for the defendant.

For the plaintiff, Ex-Judge A. A. PHILLIPS; for the defendant, Mr. D. S. RIDDLE.

An Alleged Lunatic After His Property.

An examination is now pending before NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the matter of RICHARD WINTHROP an alleged lunatic. It appears, so far as the testimony in the case has been hitherto developed, that some time since WINTHROP's daughter fell in love with one NED MULLER; that her father forbade the marriage, and ordered the suitor not to visit his house; that his advice having been disregarded, he became angry, and proceeded to dispose of his property. His wife and daughter then took proceedings for the purpose of, and succeeded in, having him declared a lunatic, and themselves appointed a committee to take charge of his property. WINTHROP now files his petition to have this order set aside, and to be reinstated in the management of his property. Annexed to his petition are the affidavits of some eminent physicians and merchants, testifying to the entire sanity of the petitioner and his capacity to manage the property.

Jackson's Trial for Murder.

The announcement that WM. JACKSON, the ex-City official who killed ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS in the First Ward, several months ago, on account of a political grudge, is not to be tried for his offense until after the election, is without foundation. He will be positively arraigned on the 19th of this month, before Recorder HACKETT, at the Court of General Sessions. Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM and WILLIAM F. KINTZING, Jr., will act as his counsel. District-Attorney GARVIN or Mr. FELLOWS, his assistant, will conduct the case for the prosecution.

The East River Market—Opening on the 26th Inst.

The new East River Market, in Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, will be opened on the 26th inst., without fail. The stand-holders held a meeting at the market last evening, at which selections were made of the stand-room not hitherto selected. The market building is the only one in the City worthy of the name, and was sadly needed for the convenience of the citizens residing in the upper east-side districts of the Metropolis. It is built of brick, fronting on Avenue C 154 feet, and on Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets 247 feet. On the Seventeenth-street side there is a pier which affords ample facilities for bringing produce to the market-house by water, and in the rear is a bulkhead adapted for the same purpose. The building is well lighted, both with regard to natural and artificial means. There are 200 stands in all, most of which are 10 by 10 feet, but some of them are 15 or 16 feet front by 10 feet deep. In each of the four corners of the building is a saloon which is to be fitted up for restaurant purposes. Three aisles running through the building divide it into equal parts, on either side of which aisles the stands are placed. Besides these there is an aisle on either side of the building, and all are intersected by three other aisles running transversely from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street. There are numerous entrances into the market, not only in front, but on the sides and in the rear. Taken altogether, the building is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, and will, without doubt, be well patronized.

Anniversaries of the Evangelical Societies.

The Evangelical Societies will hold their anniversaries and business meetings at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, as follows:

Oct. 18, Tuesday—10 A. M.—Devotional meeting; 11 A. M., business meeting of the Evangelical Knowledge Society; 7½ P. M., anniversary meeting of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, with a sermon.

Oct. 19, Wednesday—10½ A. M.—The holy communion; 12 noon, business meeting of the American Church Missionary Society; 7½ P. M., anniversary meeting of the American Church Missionary Society, with addresses.

Oct. 20, Thursday—10 A. M.—Devotional meeting; 11 A. M., business meeting of the Evangelical Education Society; 7½ P. M., anniversary meeting of the Evangelical Education Society, with addresses.

Bold Outrage—A Woman Robbed by Three Men.

WM. ROBINSON was arraigned before Alderman COMAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of robbery, accompanied by violence. It appears that on Monday afternoon last, three men followed Mrs. MARIA JANTZEN through the streets to her apartments at No. 103½ Cherry-street, where they seized her, and while one half-strangled her the others robbed her of $130 which she carried in her dress pocket. The unfortunate woman was so brutally handled by the ruffians that she was too faint to give any alarm, so the gang managed to escape. On Tuesday evening as Mrs. JANTZEN and her husband were passing through one of the streets in the neighborhood of her residence, she recognized the prisoner as one of the gang who had assaulted and robbed her. The husband accordingly seized ROBINSON and had quite a struggle with him before an officer arrived to arrest him. The prisoner was fully committed for trial without bail.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—DAY CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 13: 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
186	Gottsberg vs. The Security Ins. Co.	2151	Same vs. Same.
285	Fraser vs. Young.	2153	Same vs. Same.
219	Rockwell vs. Third-Avenue R. R. Co.	2157	Same vs. Same.
1407	Schuster vs. The Continental Fire Ins. Co.	2159	Same vs. Same.
		2169	Loughran vs. Ryan.
		2176	Shedd vs. Montgomery.
1623	France vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.	2219	Thompson vs. Spotts.
		2221	Bray vs. Rooney.
1673	Harper vs. Taylor.	2231	Shay vs. Shay.
2129	Fearfield vs. Ranger.	2232	Wigand vs. Bamberger.
2140	National Bank of Fairhaven vs. Phenix Ware-housing Co.	2233	Delaware & Raritan Canal Co. vs. Crane.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.

Adjourned to Friday 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., on account of the continued illness of Judge SUTHERLAND.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Adjourned to Friday, the 14th inst., when the following will be called:

Issues of Law and Fact.

69	Farley vs. McManus.	222	Halsted vs. Levy.
120	Graham vs. Whitney.	201	O'Neil vs. The New-York Silver Mining Co. of Nevada.
178	Congdon vs. Allyn.		
217	Sinn vs. The Mayor of New-York, &c.	216	Edgar vs. McCaffrey.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Adjourned to Friday at 9½ A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
301	Barr vs. Cowls.	362	Poulin vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad.
311	Morybeon vs. Dillon.		
355	De Wolf vs. Crandall.		
365	Same vs. Same.	263	Coxon vs. O'Brien.
371	Cortelle vs. Casey.	269	Star Fire Insurance Company vs. Godet.
371	Mahony vs. Belmont.		
372	Pelton vs. Brown.	361	Pioneer Iron Works vs. Keeson.
373	Lorillard vs. Fuller.		
377	Ryan vs. Thomson.	368	Spencer vs. Baker.
381	Martin vs. O'Brien.		

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
262	Hayden vs. Metz.	70	Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr.
2[illegible]	Knob vs. Doverin.		
294	Gerken vs. Platt.	239	Brockway vs. Lonan.
295	Morgan vs. Richards.	250	Creed vs. Gerkin.
266	Scudder vs. White-Bogie.	280	Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
165	Smith vs. Hart.	124	Swarts vs. Reuben.
274	Lee vs. Collins.	125	Marvin vs. Kelly.
290	Howard vs. Clarke.	136	Thompson vs. Brenner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
200	Shipman vs. Pell-Becker.	302	Fane vs. Gollach.
		305	Young vs. Enders.
201	Gosler vs. Spofford.	208	Todd vs. Miller.
203	Hoffman vs. Newberger.	211	Casado vs. Trainor.
		270	National Merchants' Banking Company vs. Usher.
203	Martin vs. Stokes.		
204	Mulvehill vs. Lynch.	161	Oakhout vs. Watts.
206	Ben. R. M. S. P. Co. vs. Daly.	160	Clark vs. Robinson.
207	Parker vs. Funk.	162	Kain vs. Kelly.

Part II.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
190	Oppenheim vs. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	251	Same vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
192	Sike vs. Geronahyme.	252	Same vs. Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
211	Hoge vs. McClenahan.		
247	Schwartz vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	253	Same vs. Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
248	Same vs. Sterling Fire Ins. Co.	254	Same vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.
249	Same vs. Atlantic Fire Ins. Co.	255	Same vs. Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.
250	Same vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.	256	Same vs. Girard Fire Ins. Co.
		127	Vanderhorst vs. Franklin.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Nos.		Nos.	
170	Broach vs. Kiernan.	182	Strouthers vs. Gibbons.
171	Furnaine vs. Cleveland.		
		183	Curtis vs. Brundage.
172	Marston vs. Randel.	184	Kinney vs. Hays.
174	Reid vs. St. John.	185	Murphy vs. Lynch.
175	Sayres vs. Rathbone.	12	Williams vs. Weber.
177	Broach vs. Kiernan.	36	Briorly vs. The L. I. North Shore P. F. and Trans Co.
178	Guilleaume vs. Bragles.		
179	Knowlton vs. Congress Spring Co.	25	Bier vs. Lieder.
180	Jennerich vs. Smith.	118	Wayland vs. Hoagland.
181	Cobb vs. Cobb.		

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.		Nos.	
23	Ager vs. McGuire.	94	Lyons vs. Hanley.
88	Garret vs. Baker.	9	Sillcok vs. Satterly.
203	Willard vs. Kammerer.	125	Murch vs. Adair et al.
		201	Beebe vs. Wygate.
224	Reilly vs. Ledoux.	109	Seaman vs. McGinley.
66	Weber vs. Lent.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 12.

By Judge Cardozo.

Vanderpoel, Receiver, &c., vs. Rapp; motion granted on payment of $10 costs; judgment to stand as security, and defendant to stipulate to refer if the plaintiff so elect, and to proceed on two days' notice.

Netzel vs. Tanenbaum; the order has been properly settled.

Sayward vs. Wright; motion granted; $5 costs to abide the event of the action.

Long vs. Freese; motion denied, defendant stipulating that cause be placed on the October Calendar.

Third-avenue Savings Bank vs. Wheeler; motion denied.

Boyle vs. Miller; I cannot approve the surety.

Georgiana V. Fisher vs. George M. Fisher; proof of default wanted; upon producing that, the report will be confirmed and a decree granted.

O'Brien vs. Caffe and Sargent vs. Case; motions granted.

Traphagen vs. Curry; motion granted on payment of $10; costs, on the defendant stipulating to refer, and to proceed on two days' notice; the judgment, &c., to stand as security.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

MOTION TO COMPEL SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Joseph Agate vs. James C. Haselton.—In November, 1867, Agate sold Haselton 200 acres of land on Long Island, to be paid for, part in cash and the balance on bond and mortgage. Haselton afterward refused to accept the deed. A suit was brought and judgment rendered against Haselton, decreeing specific performance of the contract. The case came before the Court on a motion to attach the body of the defendant and compel him to accept the deed. Motion granted.

Nathaniel Niles in support of the motion; Beebe, Donohue & Cook opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 12.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Notes of issue for the third Monday, October, Motion Calendar, must be filed on or before Friday, Oct. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Court.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—OCT. 12.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

BANKING CUSTOMS—ACTION TO RECOVER A SURPLUS ON ALTERED DRAFTS.

The First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., vs. The Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.—This was an action to recover $4,333 50, with interest from Dec. 27, 1867, the circumstances being as follows: In the Winter of 1866 the cashier of the plaintiff, at St. Louis, made two drafts on the defendant, the one for $6, payable to the order of J. F. Oastor, and the other for $6 50, payable to the order of S. O. Sales. The amount in these drafts was erased with chemicals, and the $6 draft filled up for $2,113, and that for $6 50 filled up for $2,730. Both these drafts were paid by defendant for the altered amount, and charged against plaintiff. Plaintiff now sues to recover the difference between what the drafts were originally drawn for, and the scaled amount paid and charged against them by defendant. Defendant admits the forgery, but claims that the payment by it was the result of culpable carelessness on the part of plaintiff, in not having taken precaution against the use of chemicals by writing the amount of the drafts across the face of each, and also in not having advised defendant by letter of the amount for which the drafts had been drawn.

The Judge charged the jury that the rule was that a bank could charge no more against its customer than the amount of the draft drawn by such customer, unless it appear that carelessness existed on the part of the customer in departing from the recognized course of business in making his drafts. If such were the case, and payment of the forgeries the result, the customer could not recover; otherwise, he was entitled to judgment.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Miller, Peet & Opdyke for plaintiff; John H. V. Arnold for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 12.

Before Judges Robinson, Loew and Larremore.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

The Commercial Exchange Insurance Company vs. Henry Bushnell et al.—This case came up on appeal from the judgment rendered therein against the Commercial Exchange Insurance Company, the plaintiff, by Mr. Justice Quinn, of the First District Court.

The facts are as follows: The defendants, Bushnell Bros., through one McLeod, an insurance broker, effected a policy of insurance on merchandise, at their store, No. 12 Spruce-street. The premium amounted to $40. The policy was executed by the Company and delivered to the broker, who presented it to the defendants, and received from them the $40 premium and gave to them his individual receipt therefor. The broker failed to pay the premium over to the Company, and the Company sued the defendants for it, claiming that a payment to the broker was not a payment to it. The policy contained a condition "that any person other than the assured, procuring the insurance, either at the office of the Company or its agent, shall be considered the agent of the assured." The question then presented is, Whose agent was the broker when he received the premium? On these facts Justice Quinn rendered a judgment against the plaintiffs from which they now appeal to this Court.

The Court, after hearing argument of counsel, held that the broker, at the time he received the premium, was the agent of the defendants, as the Company, by the condition in its policy above referred to, did not recognize or consider the broker employed by the defendants to effect the insurance for them as its agent; that such condition was binding on the defendants, and therefore judgment should have been rendered for the plaintiffs.

Judgment reversed with costs.

Henry F. Lippold, counsel for plaintiffs and appellants; John Henry Hall, counsel for defendants and respondents.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 12.

Before Judge Robinson.

PRACTICE—FRIVOLOUS ANSWER.

Ritchie vs. Burgess.—This was an action brought on money demand on contract. The answer of defendant set up, on information and belief, that payment of the amount had been made. To this answer plaintiff demurred, and moved for judgment on the ground of its frivolousness. Judge ROBINSON held that a defense of payment, stated on information and belief, is not frivolous, and denied the motion, with $10 costs to abide the event.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge McCue.

Walter McGovern vs. Anthony Walter, Sheriff.—This action was brought to recover $5,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff at the hands of the defendant, who, while acting as Sheriff, seized and held illegally property belonging to the plaintiff. The defendant set up a plea in justification on the ground that a judgment was duly granted against the plaintiff in the Supreme Court for $977 32, and that the property was levied on for that amount. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,[illegible].

A. H. Daily for plaintiff; Crooke, Bergen and Clement for defendant.

VERDICT.

In the case of Henry W. Cotton vs. Thomas R. Wilson, reported yesterday, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,722 21.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114	100	N. Y. C. & H. Ret.	93¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	100	do.	b5. 94
2,500	do.	114⅛	100	do.	94
11,600	U. S. 5-20s, R., '62	108⅛	300	do.	b30. 94⅛
5,000	do.	108⅛	200	do.	94
5,000	do.	108⅛	1200	do.	bet. call. 94
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅛	200	do.	93¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	111⅛	10,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Cert.	90
5,100	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	109⅝			
30,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	110⅝	20,000	do.	90
6,000	do.	110⅝	20,000	do.	90
120,000	do.	110⅝	1070	do.	90
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68, small	110	200	do.	bet. call. 90
40,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	106⅝	10,000	do.	90
5,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	106⅝	100	Erie.	23¾
4,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	107	200	do.	bet. call. 23¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛	200	Harlem.	132
10,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	62	500	Reading.	101⅞
1,000	N. C. 6s, sp'l tax	23	200	do.	101⅞
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	87¾	200	do.	101¾
30	Georgia 6s	91	70	Mich. Cent.	120
2,000	Cen. Pac. G'd bs	90¾	200	Chic. & R. I.	113¾
2,000	Alb. & Susq. M.	93¾	1400	do.	114⅛
3,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	92	200	L. S. & M. So.	93¾
5	do.		100	do.	94
2,000	C. & R. I. & Pa.	90⅝	300	do.	94⅛
2,000	Mor. & Essex 2d	95⅝	300	do.	bet. call. 94
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104	200	do.	94⅛
1,500	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	81¾
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	101⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	88
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	85¾	10	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	80⅛
1,000	Lake S. Div. bs.	93	200	do.	80
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	79⅛	100	N. J. Cent.	107¾
10	B'k of Commerce	122	100	Mil. & St. Paul.	54¾
50	Merch'ts' Ex. B'k	100	200	do.	bet. call. 54¾
25	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	120	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81¾
100	American Coal	47	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	54⅝
600	West. Union Tel.	38¾	300	do.	54¾
5	do.		100	do.	bet. call. 54⅝
200	do.	b. c. 38¾	200	Del., Lack. & W.	107¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	11⅛	100	do.	94 107⅝
15	Pacific Mail	42	100	Boston, H. & Erie.	4⅛
100	do.	42⅛	10	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	93¾
600	do.	b3. 42	100	Chic. & Alton.	113⅛
700	do.	bet. call. 42	10	Chic. & Alton Pf.	114⅛
100	do.	42⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
100	do.	42⅛	117	Morris & Essex.	91¾
100	Adams Ex.	b30. 67⅝	200	do.	91⅜
700	do.	67½	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	110⅛
300	do.	bet. call. 67½	200	Col., C. & I. Cent.	19⅛
500	Wells-Fargo Scrip.	3			
100	U. S. Ex.	s30. 39¼	50	Chic., B. & Q.	152½

SECOND BOARD.

$70,000	U. S. 5-20s, R. '62	108⅛	$30,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Certs.	bet. c. 90⅛
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. new	b3. 110¾	100	Union Pacific R.	25½
25,000	do.	110⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	107⅛
61,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	110⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	81⅛
1,000	do.	110⅝			
9,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106⅝	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅛
5,000	do.		200	Mil. & St. P. R.	54¼
8,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	110¾	100	do.	b10. 54⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, cur.	111⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60⅝	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G.	93
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	27¾	200	do.	93⅛
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	90⅜	700	Tol., Wab. & West.	55⅛
600	West. Un. Tel.	39⅛	300	do.	bet. c. 55⅛
500	do.	bet. c. 39⅛	140	Del., Lack. & West.	108
1300	do.	39¼	100	Bos., Hart. & Erie.	4⅛
1100	do.	39¼	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
1700	Pac. M. St. Co. b. c.	42⅛	100	do.	s60. 32
400	do.	42⅛	100	do.	32
100	Wells-Fargo Ex. b. c.	40	300	do.	bet. c. 34¼
300	N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c.	94⅛	100	do.	b5. 34¼
200	do.	b5. 94⅛	150	N. Y. & N. H. R.	150½
300	do.	94⅛	50	New-Jersey R.	114⅛
300	Reading R.	s30. 101⅞	150	Morris & Essex R.	92
300	do.	s10. 101⅞	200	do.	92
50	do.	101⅞	100	do.	92
2000	do.	bet. c. 101⅞	100	Han. & St. J. R.	110⅛
100	Lake S. & M. S. R.	94⅛	300	do.	bet. c. 111
310	do.	94⅛	100	Han. & St. J. Pf.	117⅛
100	do.	bet. c. 94⅛	100	do.	b30. 117⅝
2000	do.	c. 94⅛	300	Col., C. & Ind. C. R.	19
200	do.	b5. 94⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The revived activity on the Stock Exchange, noticed for several days past, amounted to actual buoyancy today in the New-York, Reading, and Western Roads, and in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The transactions, as well in the Long Room as on the official lists at the Exchange Boards, were quite large, and while there was some realizing on the advance in prices, leading to an occasional halt in the market, the general strength of the market is admitted, on all hands, by the Brokers, and one effect of the revival of speculation is felt today in a better demand for Money from the Brokers, at 5@6 ℔ cent. The supply was more than equal to their wants, and as there is a prospect of $3,000,000 Currency coming out of the Treasury to-morrow, for United States 5-20s, there will probably be an increased offering at the going rates.

The Gold Room keeps firm, and the rates paid for the use of Gold are still equal to 1½@2 ℔ cent. a month. The bidding for the $1,000,000 Treasury Gold, today, amounted to $3,340,000. The accepted bids were as follows:

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD, OCT. 12.

J. Molter.		Robert Bailo.	
$270,000	112.40@112.70	$25,000	112.50
J. F. Underhill & Co.		30,000	112.48
100,000	112.45@112.50	Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
Trevor & Colgate.		25,000	112.50
100,000	112.62	Ottenheimer, Rothschild & Co.	
White, Morris & Co.			
25,000	112.46	10,000	112.50
25,000	112.50	10,000	112.50
Marx & Co.		Duff & Tienken.	
50,000	112.51½	10,000	112.48
30,000	112.48	10,000	112.48
50,000	112.46½	J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
50,000	112.45½	15,000	112.50
R. B. Drummond.		Schafer Bros.	
30,000	112.46	25,000	112.45
30,000	112.48	25,000	112.50
Total		$1,000,000	

After the above awards the sales of Gold in the open market were at 113¼@113⅜ ℔ cent. There was some gossip in the Gold Room and on the Street about a threatened early *corner* on the Cash Gold, not so much to advance the price as to compel high rates for its use, say ½ ℔ cent. a day. We could trace the rumor to no reliable source, but the fact is notorious that the control of the market is in one or two hands. The amount already loaned out by these parties from day to day, and on short time, is said to be larger than the whole sum of Gold held in the New-York Banks. If they really contemplate a squeeze in the Cash Gold, the plan of operation must be developed in the next few days, as after Saturday week, Oct. 22, the November coupons and November registered interest will probably be prepaid without abatement. Aside from this consideration the Secretary today controls $87,308,000 of the total of $90,167,000 in the Treasury, and might, at any moment, avail of any attempted *corner* in the market to make extra sales.

In the Public Funds there was little or no change in yesterday's rates. The 5-20s of 1867 remain steady at 110⅝ ℔ cent.

The annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company, today, elected eight or ten new directors, in place of a corresponding number of the old Board, of whom five are New-Yorkers, of the first respectability and large wealth, connected with the New-York Central and Lake Shore Roads, such as AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JAMES H. BANKER, DAVID TORRANCE, HORACE F. CLARK and JOHN STEWARD. The other new names are from the West. The immediate business and prospects of the concern are every way encouraging in the gross, and the new party who have, today, gone into it believe that by reform and economy in the expenditures, the Stock can be made steadily remunerative.

The foreign Exchanges ruled at 108¾ on London today, and were steadier at the close of business, several of the leading drawers asking 108¾ ℔ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. Gold left off firm, and a sixteenth of one ℔ cent. was paid in some instances for its use to-morrow:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 12.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	113⅛	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60½	60⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94	93⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	89⅞
Reading Railroad	101⅞	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	114
North-west Common	81⅛	81⅛
North-west Preferred	87¾	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	40⅝	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	81⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Lake Shore	93⅞	94¼
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	32
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107⅜
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	54⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., '65	111⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	114	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110½
5-20 reg., '62	108⅛	5-20 coup., '67	110⅝
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅝
5-20 reg., '64	108⅛	10-40 registered	106⅝
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅝
5-20 reg., '65	108⅛	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	60½	Ken. 6s	100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60½	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100
Va. 6s, ex coup.	60	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	63	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100
Ga. 6s	84	Ill. War Loan	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91	Ind. 6 ℔ ct.	100
N. C. 6s, old	46	Mich. 6 ℔ ct., 1873	100
N. C. F'ding Act, 1866	24	Mich. 6 ℔ ct., 1878	100
N. C. 6s, new bds.	23	Mich. 6 ℔ ct., 1883	100
N. C. 6s, Special tax	23	Mich. 7 ℔ ct., 1878	100
S. C. 6s	83	Mich. 7 ℔ ct., War L.	100
S. C. 6s, new bonds	67	N. Y. Reg. By Loan	107⅛
Mo. 6s	91	N. Y. Coup. By Loan	107⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. iss.	91	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	101
La. 6s, new bonds	70	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	101
La. 6s, Levee bonds	70	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	101
Conn. 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	101
R. I. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1876	101
Ala. 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	101
Ark. 6s	60	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	101
Ohio 6 ℔ ct., 1875	101½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1879	101
Ohio 6 ℔ ct., 1881	104½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Del. L. & W. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Tol. & W. 1st ext.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	91	Tol. & W. 2d	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	91	Tol. & W. Equip Bds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	T. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87½
Erie 1st Ext.	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	91	Gal. & Chi. ext.	92
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	91	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	79½	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	97½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Mor. & Essex 1st	101
Hud. R. R. 7s, M. S. F. '85	104	Mor. & Essex 2d	95
Harlem 1st	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bds.	100	N. J. Cen. new bds.	101
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds.	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st	110½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	101
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d	93	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	91
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	100½	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	95
Mich. So. guar. by Mo.	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77¾
Cen. Pac. Bds.	90	Chi. & Alton 1st	101
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	71	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	65	Ohio & Miss. cons.	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct. '75	100	Dub. & S. C. 1st	86
Alt. & T. H. 1st	100	St. L. & I. M. Bds.	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st	80
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92	Col., Cin. & Ind. 1st	95
Consol'd C'p N. W. Bds.	87	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	84½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	85
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Lack. & W. Bds.	95	Bos., H. & E. guar.	27
Del. L. & W. 1st	101½	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	90

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	126	Park	163
Manhattan	136	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics'	136	N. Y. Nat. Exch. Bk.	100
America	140	Central National	105
City	200	Fourth National	105
Tradesmen's	151	Tenth National	125
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	100
National	115	Del. & Hudson Canal	119½
Merchants' Exch'ge.	101	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Seventh Ward	111	Maryland Coal Co.	27
Commerce	121⅛	Canton Co., Baltimore	67½
Mercantile	120	Mariposa Mining	5
American Exchange	115	Mariposa Pref.	11⅛
Hanover	120	Mariposa Trustee Cf.	10
Irving	120	Boston Water Power	14⅝
Metropolitan	128½	Adams Express	67½
East River	110	Wells-Fargo Express	39
Market	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	3⅛
Nassau	109	American Express	42¼
Shoe & Leather	148	United States Ex.	39
Corn Exchange	120	Pacific Mail	42⅛
Importers' & Traders'	156	Atlantic Mail	20

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 12.

Telegraphed by Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅞	102
City 6s, New	102	102⅛
Camden and Amboy	115½	115¾
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	61
Reading	50⅞	50⅞
Lehigh Valley	58⅞	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	38½	39
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅛
Northern Central	41⅞	42
Lehigh Navigation	33¼	33⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅛	90

Our good neighbor, Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, was robbed of part of his family silver, at his country place on Staten Island, a few nights ago. He is not distressed about his silver, but, with commendable spirit, offers rewards four times its value in weight—to wit: $500 for the recovery of the stolen goods; $500 for the detection of any one of the thieves; and $1,000 and a condonement if any one of the number of persons concerned in the robbery will furnish such information as will cause the arrest and conviction of his associates.

The National Banks of the City are now advertising their Quarterly Statements, pursuant to the call of the Controller of the Treasury at Washington, as for the 8th October.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining balance of the loan for sale, at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ CAPITALISTS HAVING MONEY TO LOAN, on call or short time, can find first-class securities as collateral at the office of G. COPELAND, No. 38 Pine-st.

☞ 100 SHARES PILOT KNOB (MO.) IRON COMPANY stock for sale.

G. COPELAND, No. 38 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$1,900,000

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY. These bonds are secured by mortgage, covering the railroad and the entire property and franchises of the Company, to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They have twenty years to run; bear Seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, 1st May and 1st November, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX; and both principal and interest are payable in Gold Coin. They are also convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the option of the holder.

The road traverses the best district of South Carolina; unites the harbor of Port Royal—the best harbor south of New-York—with the City of Augusta, Ga., and connects directly with all the railroads centering at that point. It forms, therefore, the Atlantic or Seaboard link in THROUGH LINES of railroad extending already many hundred miles west of the Mississippi, which fact assures its business second to that of no railroad in the South.

These bonds are offered, for the present, at the low price of 85 and accrued interest in currency. We are satisfied of the perfect soundness of the bonds, and consider them, at the price, the cheapest first-class security offered in this market.

N. B.—Pamphlets and maps, giving further information, furnished on application.

Governments and other securities received in exchange at full market rates.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	56	Rosin, bbls.	2,737
Broom-corn, bales	45	Tar, bbls.	73
Cotton, bales	3,509	Pork, bbls.	1,160
Dried Fruits, pkgs.	197	Butter, pkgs.	2,191
Eggs, bbls.	641	Lard, pkgs.	34
Flour, bbls.	13,352	Cheese, boxes	4,365
Wheat, bushels	9,620	Beef, pkgs.	129
Corn, bushels	34,298	Grease, pkgs.	53
Oats, bushels	4,520	Stearine, pkgs.	1
Barley, bushels	39,712	Peanuts, bushels	112
Malt, bushels	1,400	Oil-cake, pkgs.	250
Beans, bushels	438	Starch, boxes	2,670
Peas, bushels	180	Tobacco, hhds.	161
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	846
Corn-meal, bags	400	Wool, bales	286
Oatmeal, bbls.	100	Whisky, bbls.	455
Buckwheat, bags	300	Sumac, bags	100
Hops, bales	298	Rice, pkgs.	146
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Tea, half chests, (via	
Leather, sides	1,039	San Francisco)	1,498
Spirits Turp., bbls.	601		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Limerick*, for Liverpool—1,442 bales Cotton, 700 bbls. Flour, 1,419 boxes Cheese, 35,795 bushels Wheat, 35 hhds. Tallow.

By the schooner *Mary Augusta*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been offered less freely, and have been in request at $6 75@$6 87½. Pearls continue inactive at $9@$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm, and some invoices have been in negotiation, but no sales effected, the market remaining very quiet. Laguayra has been in demand at steady rates; 3,000 bags by the brig *Tres-sa Deca* have been sold on private terms. There has been a moderate jobbing business reported in Java at very full prices. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15¼c.@18c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c. in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 16c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9c., gold ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been again quoted off ¼c.@⅜c. ℔ lb. in price, under liberal offerings, and a less confident demand for both prompt and forward delivery, closing heavily and in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last, of 2,495 bales for early delivery (of which 839 bales were to arrive), including 1,549 bales to shippers, 703 bales to spinners, and 195 bales to speculators. Also 5,800 bales for forward delivery, including 900 bales, basis of Low Middling, for October delivery at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; 1,100 bales do. for November at 15c.@15 3-16c.; 1,100 bales do. for December at 15c.@15⅛c.; 1,600 bales do. for January at 15¼c.; 400 bales do. for February at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; 1,000 bales averaging Low Middling, November to March, inclusive, (200 bales a month) on private terms; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, free on board at Charleston, on private terms; and 300 bales do. at 15¼c. ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since our last	3,[illegible]
Receipts this week	27,018
Receipts the preceding week	26,194
Receipts since Sept. 1	62,065
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	797,467
Receipts the preceding year	483,[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	656,100
Exports since our last	1,442
Exports since Sept. 1	25,[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	450,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,[illegible],097
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	326,537
Estimated stock here	26,[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of State and Western Flour have been in quite moderate supply and fair demand at firmer prices. Most of the reported business for export has been in extra State and City brands, of which some 6,300 bbls. have been purchased, within a range of from $5 40@$6 25 ℔ bbl. The medium and better grades have been offered more freely and have been quoted down, in part, 15c.@20c. ℔ bbl., leading to a livelier movement especially in brands available at from $6 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Superfine and Unsound brands have been in reduced stock and held rather confidently, but have been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 10@$5 25, chiefly at $5 20; inferior to good extra State at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 40@$5 50; good, to very choice do., $5 55@$6 15; good shipping extra Western at $5 30@$5 55; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 65 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 25@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 75@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 25
Extra State	5 40@ 6 15
Extra City, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 60
Western Spring Wheat Extras	5 30@ 5 55
Extra Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota	5 60@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 45@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 70@ 7 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 80@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been quiet, but quoted firm. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 10@$8 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, at $4 50@$5 75 ℔ bbl. for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet, at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 65 for Yellow and White Western, $4 80@$4 75 for Jersey, $5 20@$5 30 for Brandywine, $4 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$5 for Southern, ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour ranges from $3 75@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$5 65@$6 20
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 20@ 8 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 50@ 5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@ 5 30
Corn-meal, puncheon	24 00@24 50

GRAIN—An active business has been reported in Wheat, chiefly for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, though the market exhibited rather less firmness toward the close, influenced in part by the further rise in ocean freights, which operated against free export movements. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been moderately dealt in, at from $1 30 for old, in store, and $1 33 for do., afloat, and $1 30½ for old and new Mixed, afloat, to $1 32@$1 35 for fair to prime new crop, chiefly at $1 33@$1 35 for new, afloat, ℔ bushel. A boat-load of poor Amber Southern was sold at $1 25 ℔ bushel. New crop No. 1 Spring has been in fair request at from $1 27@$1 31, mainly at $1 29@$1 31, closing with $1 29 as the best bid, and $1 31 asked, ℔ bushel. No. 2 Spring has been more sought after at $1 23@$1 23½, mainly at $1 25 for prime new crop; $1 20@$1 23 for old and new Mixed; $1 20@$1 20 for fair ordinary... old crop, sailing vessel grades; and ... at $1 17, for steamer grades... Spring has been in some demand at ... ℔ bushel. There has been more call for White Wheat, at steady rates, including poor ordinary to very choice White Western at $1 40@$1 70; White Genesee at $1 70; White Southern at $1 40@$1 70, and White California at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last, of 192,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 30@$1 35, chiefly at $1 33@$1 35 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 28@$1 31, ... at $1 23@$1 29 for fair to choice new crop; ... $1 10@$1 16 for ... and warm to prime steamer grades, and $1 19@$1 20 for sailing vessel Milwaukee, old crop, and $1 20@$1 23 for new and old mixed; and $1 10@$1 15 for soft to prime steamer grades Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring, $1 02@$1 05; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 ...; Red and Amber State at $1 33@$1 36; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 25@$1 40; White Southern at $1 50@$1 70; and White California at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn has been offered much less freely, and has been in fair demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 86,000 bushels, at 80c.@86¼c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, closing firmly at 85c.@86¼c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 80c.@82c. for Yellow State and Western; 86c.@84c. for White do., and 81c.@83c. for Unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in demand and quoted firmer, within a range of 82c.@86c. for poor ordinary to choice Western and State, ℔ bushel. Sales 7,000 bushels, including, in part, New Western at 92c. in store, and 95c. afloat. Barley has been in less demand at less buoyant prices, with sales reported of 27,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 10@$1 12, Western at $1 15 for No. 2, and State at $1 01@$1 03 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and quoted heavy. Sales have been reported since our last, of 3,800 bushels, including Canada at $1 15@$1 20, and State at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, chiefly for trade purposes, closing more firmly, with the bulk of the dealings reported in new Mixed Western at 52c.@53c.; and in prime White Ohio at 53c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels at 51c.@57c., as the extremes for inferior to choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 52c.@55c. for Mixed Western, and 57c. for White Ohio, afloat, ℔ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 700 bbls. Flour and 35,795 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the fourth week in September, in the years 1869 and 1870:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
1869	12,400	458,600	184,600	4,500
1870	12,600	686,300	294,600	213,000
Increase	200	Inc. 227,700	Inc. 90,700	Inc. 208,500

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th ult., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	349,300	11,614,000	4,596,800	30,300
1870	280,000	10,562,600	3,522,700	288,500
	Dec. 59,300	Dec. 1,050,400	Dec. 1,073,100	Inc. 257,800

Of the Barley received this year, 206,600 bushels is new crop. By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tidewater this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 269,380 bbls. of Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of September, in the year indicated:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Canal opened	April 22.	May 6.	May 10.
Flour, bbls.	185,300	349,300	290,000
Wheat, bushels	8,631,700	11,614,000	10,563,600
Corn, bushels	13,[illegible]	4,596,800	3,522,700
Barley, bushels	771,400	30,300	288,500
Oats, bushels	3,621,900	2,339,200	3,[illegible]
Rye, bushels	294,800	231,300	386,900
Malt, bushels	340,900	175,200	356,200
Wool, lbs.		7,705,200	7,913,200

HAY—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate supply and fair demand at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 30 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling slowly at 85c.@$1 10 as extremes for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in pretty fair request at 13c.@20c. for New Crop; 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ℔ lb. Receipts, 298 bales; exports, — bales.

LUMBER—A light business has been reported in Spruce at former quotations, chiefly in the better qualities. Pine has been in limited demand at unchanged figures. Boards have been selling quite moderately at steady rates. Shingles have been quoted higher, on a scant offering and fair demand. We quote: Southern Pine, $33@$35; White Pine Box Boards, $22@$25; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $25@$32; Clear Pine, $50@$60; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $40@$54; Cherry Boards and Plank, $74@$80; Oak and Ash, $40@$60; Maple and Birch, $24@$30; Black Walnut, $80@$124; Eastern Spruce, $17@$21; No. 1 Pine Shingles at $4 50@$5.

In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "there has been a good trade, comprising some very large sales, embracing a general assortment. Receipts are fair for the season. The low rate of Lake freights is bringing forward large lots; at Oswego, for instance, 7,100,000 feet were reported yesterday—a quantity, we are told, without precedent as a single day's report. Coarse lumber is coming in more free, but the demand is equal to the supply, and there is not any accumulation of stock. The shipments from the district during the week have been large. Stocks are plenty and well assorted. Prices are without change. The receipts of lumber at Chicago for the week ending Oct. 1 were 20,566,000 feet, against 19,000,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 16,100,000 feet, against 14,800,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 783,383,000 feet, against 783,875,000 feet in 1869. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 441,282,000 feet, against 439,114,100 feet in 1869. The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Oct. 10, 1870 and 1869:

	Feet, 1870.	Feet, 1869.
Buffalo	5,220,700	3,690,000
Oswego	12,157,800	8,736,000
Total	17,378,500	12,426,000

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of October were:

	Bds. & Sc'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	19,216,400	1,063		410,700
1869	10,850,000	219		250,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received in 1870, 343,705,400 feet were by the Erie and 3,411,000 feet by the Champlain Canals. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 8, were:

	Bds. & Sc'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	310,190,800	17,149	1,329	35,149,900
1869	330,342,300	24,539	10,000	5,976,300

Vessels are in fair supply, with active shipments of lumber at quoted rates. We quote: To New-York ℔ M, $1 80; to Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2; to Norwich and Middletown, $2 50; to Hartford and Providence, $3; to Boston, soft wood, $4; to Boston, hard wood, $5; Staves, ℔ ton, to Boston, $2.75."

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, since our last, at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of only small lots of Porto Rico at 34c.@48c.; Cuba, Muscovado, at 34c.@38c., and Barbadoes at 40c. ℔ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 36c.@65c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans ... ℔ gallon, and in detail there.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@25c.	22c.@27c.
Cuba, Clayed	23c.@28c.	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	—@—	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Grocery grades	—@—	30c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	50c.@68c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been offered sparingly and quoted strong in price, but has been quiet; 300 bbls. Strained have been sold at $2 10 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar has been in light demand at former figures. Crude Turpentine has been neglected and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been very active and in urgent request at advanced prices; 150 bbls. have been sold, in lots, chiefly at 46c. ℔ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46c., chiefly 46c. ℔ gallon; Crude, $3 10@$3 15; Rosin, $2 05@$7 50 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2@$2 50; Pitch, $2 25 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been dull and heavy at about 13c. ℔ gallon, with freer offerings noted. Shipping Crude has been neglected and nominal in the local and Philadelphia markets. At the Creek, Crude, in bulk, has been quoted weaker, on more liberal offerings, at $3 10@$3 15, for early delivery, and $3 20 for sellers' options, remainder of the year; sales, 4,500 bbls., for early delivery and sellers' option thirty days, chiefly at $3 10 ℔ bbl. There were 300 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia. Refined has been quiet in the local market, though available at a shade easier prices; sales have been reported since our last, of small lots of Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 24⅛c.@25c.; 1,000 bbls. do., for October, at 24½c.; and 500 bbls. do., November, at 24¼c. ℔ gallon. At Philadelphia a livelier business has been reported, but at a fraction lower prices, closing heavily; sales, since our last, 5,000 bbls. standard, deliverable on the 20th inst., at 25c.@25¼c., closing weak at 25c.; 3,000 bbls. do. October delivery, at 24⅜c.; and 7,500 bbls. do. October, November and December, at 24⅜c.@24¾c. ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil at Philadelphia were 4,840 bbls. The export clearances hence have been only 928 bbls. for Liverpool; and from Philadelphia, 164,718 gallons for Hamburg, and 71,152 gallons for Bristol. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in very moderate demand since our last, within a range of 29½c.@30¼c., as extremes, ℔ gallon. Naphtha has been in rather better request at 9½c.@10c. in shipping order, 15¼c.@16c. in cases, and 5c.@5¼c. in bulk, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A less active demand has been noted for Western Mess Pork for prompt delivery at rather easier and less buoyant prices. Other descriptions have attracted very little attention at irregular figures. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 470 bbls. at $26@$26 50, chiefly at $26 25@$26 37, for Western Mess; $21 50@$22 for Prime and Extra Prime; $25 75 for Thin Mess; $25 50@$26 for City Mess and Clear, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery, a moderate business has been reported, embracing sales of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, sellers' options, at $25 50@$26 20 for October and $25 for November, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been depressed and lower, on freer offerings and a very moderate inquiry. We quote the range at from 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., as the extremes. Cut-meats have been quite dull at drooping rates; sales have been reported of only small lots, at 16c.@16¼c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 17¼c.@18c. for Pickled Hams, ℔ lb. City-cured Bacon has been very quiet at 15c. for Long Clear, ℔ lb.; sales, 60 boxes. Lard has been in light stock and moderate request at stronger prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls. at 14¼c.@15½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, and 14½c.@15⅛c. for City, ℔ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Prime Steam, for December, seller's option, at 14⅝c., closing with 14⅝c. bid, and 15c. asked. Beef has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots, at $12@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 50 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive and nominal at $24 50@$29 for Prime Mess; $26@$30 50 for India Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at $22@$30 in job lots, for ice-cured, ℔ bbl. Butter continues in very moderate request, at about former prices. We quote: State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, 23c.@47c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 2,191 pkgs. Cheese has been salable and firm. We quote at from 8c.@15c. as the extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 4,365 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderately active demand, chiefly for refining purposes, at well-supported prices. The dealings have been largely in the line of bag Sugars, which have not been moving with much freedom of late. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 427 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅛c.@11¼c.; 180 boxes Havana at 10⅛c.@11¼c.; 25,685 bags Manila, by the bark *Annie Richmond*, at 9⅛c.; and 30,000 bags do., by another vessel, on private terms. The stock in first hands this morning was estimated at 54,000 hhds., 31,634 boxes and 208,400 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10¼c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ℔ lb. Refined have been in good demand at steady rates. We quote the range from 12c.@13⅞c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—A moderate inquiry has been reported for prime Tallow at steady rates. Sales since our last, 64,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9½c., for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c. for prime; 27,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@13¾c., and 18,000 lbs. Grease at 6¾c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and rather less firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at 88c. for wood, and 88½c.@89¼c., chiefly at 89c., for iron-bound pkgs., ℔ gallon. Receipts, 455 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been again quoted higher for Wheat, by sail or steam, for British ports, but the business has been restricted, in part, by the advance. In other lines there has not been much activity and but little change to note. For Liverpool, there were taken 42,500 bushels Wheat at 8½d.@7d., by sail, the inside rate by a French vessel, and 8¼d. by steam, ℔ bushel; also, some odd lots of Cotton, by steam at ⅜d. ℔ lb. For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, by steam, 15,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ℔ bushel. For Falmouth and orders, a bark with 600 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s. For Antwerp, a British bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Oct. 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., December 1, 1870, for supplying fresh beef to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind-quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families, stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or rib roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $2,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

A deposit of $— will be required with each bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders on the contract being awarded, and to the contractor upon the first delivery under the contract.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the 1st December, 1870, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for fresh beef," and addressed

L. A. CHAMBERLIN, First Lieutenant,
First Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 1st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue Stamps of the following classes, denominations and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:

CLASS I.

ADHESIVE STAMPS, GENERAL AND PROPRIETARY, viz.:

GENERAL.—1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents, 70 cents, $1, $1 30, $1 60, $1 90, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $5, $10, $15, $20 and $50.

PROPRIETARY.—1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents and 5 cents.

CLASS II.

BEER STAMPS.—Hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS, TAX PAID.—Ten gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS, "OTHER THAN TAX PAID."—Distillery warehouse, rectified spirits and wholesale liquor-dealers.

CLASS V.

TOBACCO STAMPS.—Half pounds, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 25 pounds, 30 pounds and 40 pounds.

Class 1. To be gummed, dried and perforated and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2. Without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3. Without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons, and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 100 stamps, 2 on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps as above, 200 stamps to the book.

Class 4. Without gumming and perforation. Each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and books lettered and numbered.

Class 5.—One-half pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet. All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons attached to each stamp. Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons. Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington; the cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing.

Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color, to be permanent and the other fugitive.

All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be added.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing. Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies and plates shall be made, either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said Department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities and at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

[A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.]

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.

Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter. Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government, for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year, nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon. In awarding the contract, the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so. Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Oct. 10, 1870.

Approved.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTE NO. 2 (By Water.)

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, per 100 pounds, for whole distance between each point.

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above-named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—

Fort McIntosh, Texas.	Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.	Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.	Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.	Fort Richardson, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.	

And any posts that may be hereafter established in North-west Texas, south of Red River.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE NO. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE NO. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—

Fort Griffin, Texas.	Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in North-western Texas.

The transportation to be furnished exclusively by horse or mule teams.

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point, on the direct route of return toward the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point, empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance traveled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance traveled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him; and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application, in person or by letter, to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. —," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Oct. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1870, by the undersigned, at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef, from Nov. 30, 1870, to June 1, 1871.

The fresh beef must be of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained which is not made by a regular butcher.

The bidder should give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The envelopes inclosing proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing fresh beef."

For further particulars apply at this office.

CHARLES F. POWELL,
Second Lieut. Corps Engineers and A. C. S.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ALL POWERS OF ATTORNEY heretofore made by me to or in favor of MARTIN D. HANCOX, have been revoked, and he has no further authority to act for me or in my name; and also, no such firm as J. W. HANCOX & SONS has ever existed, and no person has any authority to use the name of any such firm, or in any way create an obligation for which I may be liable.

J. W. HANCOX.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1870.

MR. E. BURNETT, LATE OF LEEDS, England, is earnestly requested to communicate with his friends at home, who are anxious to know how he is getting on.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MARY STUART. Leading characters by Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Fanny Morant, Messrs. Montgomery, Robinson, Smith and Studley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETIT FAUST. (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rittermann, Gaussens, Anthony and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO ROSES. Leading characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, Clark, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. John Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta and Mr. Vining Bowers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LOVE AND INTRIGUE. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr., and RIP VAN WINKLE. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D., BALLET, &c. Characters by Miss Lisa Weber and company.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
MAJOR DE BOOTS and LAW-SON-AMBLE-AH!

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. (German opera.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.......$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.......10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.......2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum.......3
Two copies, one year.......5
Ten copies, one year.......25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.
The Weekly Times, per annum.......2
Five copies, one year.......9
Ten copies, one year.......15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.
Twenty copies, one year.......25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.......3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 34 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Messengers sent from Tours to Orleans during the progress of the battle on Tuesday, report that the French were outnumbered and crushed by the superior artillery of the Germans, and driven back to the suburbs of the town. There they took shelter behind barricades which had previously been erected. The Papal Zouaves and Gardes Mobiles behaved well, it is reported, but the regular troops fled at the first fire, many throwing away their arms in their flight. The Prussians opened fire on the town, setting fire to it in many places and burning the railroad station. At a late hour on Tuesday evening they had advanced as far as Beaugency and Meung, seventeen miles beyond Orleans on the Tours Railroad. It is apprehended that the Papal Zouaves will be surrounded and captured. Heavy guns have been sent forward from Bourges, and the troops at Beaugency and Meung are spoken of as effective. Gen. Garibaldi left Tours yesterday morning for the field. Troops are moving from Tours with dispatch toward the scene of the recent engagement. Later official reports from Beaugency say that the Prussians entered Orleans on Tuesday night, and that the French now occupy the left or opposite bank of the Loire, where heavy reinforcements have reached them, including ten batteries of field artillery.

One dispatch from Tours yesterday says that a battle was fought west of Paris, between St. Cloud and Fort Mont Valérien, in which the French were victorious; and another, received here later, says that no news from the besieged city was received yesterday. A dispatch from Chateaudun, by way of Tours, reports a repulse of the Prussians with loss at Dreux, thirty miles west of Paris. Bombshells, to contain 140 pounds of powder are being forwarded from Germany for the bombardment of Paris. Gen. La Motterouge has been relieved of the command at Tours, and Gen. Paladine appointed in his place. The French Government has repeated its determination to retaliate for all the Prussian executions. M. Gambetta is reported to be acting with great energy in the organization of the army. Full returns of all under arms in France are required, and agents have been sent into the provinces to organise military movements. A Tours telegram says severe fighting has been resumed before St. Quentin. The latest news from Lyons represents the people flying in all directions. The Prussian commander at Strasbourg has impressed the carpenters, masons and other artisans into service.

Gen. Burnside, according to a London telegram, has conveyed Count Bismarck's assurance to Jules Favre of German willingness to permit the French elections to be held. Prince Napoleon is in London intriguing for the restoration of the Bonapartists, but without the sanction of the Ex-Emperor. Coins of the French Republic have been issued from the Mint at Tours. A French fleet has appeared off Heligoland, and the authorities at Altona have ordered the removal of the outer buoys and lights, to prevent surprise. The *Hermann*, of the North German Lloyd, which sailed from this port, Sept. 25, has arrived at Bremen. She met with no interruptions, and a Berlin telegram says commerce with the German ports may now be resumed. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs, this morning, that no such remonstrance as was reported yesterday has been received by our Government from the Prussian Government relating to altered shipments of arms.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Gen. La Marmora entered Rome on Tuesday and was enthusiastically welcomed.... The London *Times* speaks discouragingly of the Tehuantepec Canal project, but believes in the Nicaragua route.... Communication with India by the Red Sea Cable has been re-established. ....A meeting was held at Mechlin, Belgium, on Tuesday, to protest against the deposition of the Pope.

GENERAL.

The mystery surrounding the death of Mrs. Celia Bickford, and that of her son, Clarence, at Haverhill, Mass., has not yet been solved by the Police. The detectives are working upon the theory that they were both murdered by a woman who brought a letter to the house, which purported to have been written by a Mrs. Goward, of Lowell.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford has challenged Gov. Hoffman to join him in a discussion of the issues of the political campaign, which challenge has been declined.

The American Social Science Association met at Boston, yesterday, and received reports and elected officers for the ensuing year. A smart discussion arose on the admission of women to the Board of Directors, and two female names were added.

The races at Springfield, Mass., have been postponed in consequence of unfavorable weather. They will be resumed today.

The college regatta, which was to have taken place at Brunswick, Me., yesterday, was put off on account of storm, and will occur on the first pleasant afternoon.

The anniversaries of the Free Baptist Benevolent Societies of New-England commenced at Augusta, Me., on Tuesday evening, and are well attended.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met yesterday, at Fitchburg, and nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor.

Gen. Frank P. Blair has been nominated for the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature, at St. Louis.

Hon. Gilbert Dean, of Poughkeepsie, died at his residence early yesterday morning.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, died at Lexington, Va., yesterday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., of congestion of the brain, aged sixty-three years, eight months and twenty-three days.

John D. Barritt, aged one hundred and six years, died near Pine Bluff, Ark., a few days ago. He served under Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans in 1815.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar made their annual election of officers at Utica yesterday. George Babcock, of Troy, is the Grand Commander.

Benjamin H. Bristow has been appointed Solicitor-General in the organization of the Department of Justice.

The defense of justifiable homicide is set up in the case of Stevens, the Franklin, N. H., murderer.

Some manufacturing buildings at Pelham, N. H., were burned, yesterday, and injured to the extent of $25,000.

The races at Rensselaer Park, Troy, began yesterday. The three-minute race was won by D. Mace's *Coquette*.

Messrs. Barbour and Walker, parties to the late challenge at Richmond, were arrested yesterday.

A hurricane prevailed in the Gulf of Mexico from the 1st to the 3d inst.

The Italian residents of Boston, yesterday, celebrated the three hundred and seventy-eighth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

The deaths from yellow fever, on Tuesday, in New-Orleans, were 14.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

We have had occasion lately to dwell very frequently upon the duty which presses upon us all at this juncture, to use every effort to overturn the corrupt and infamous Democratic organization now exercising absolute control in this City. If we did not believe that the crisis was a very grave one, and that we are very advantageously placed for meeting it, we should not have devoted so much time and space to the subject, but left our readers to meditate quietly on the war in Europe. But every day our chances become more and more favorable. We do not speak without authority when we say that the prospects of the canvass have immensely improved within the past two or three weeks, and it is only fair to acknowledge that the very cordial support we have received from journals in the inner part of the State, in our efforts to promote this end, have been of the greatest service to us. The course which the Times has taken has met with the approval of every Republican paper in the State, and we gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging the kind expressions which have been used toward us by scores of our contemporaries. If appearances are not strangely deceptive, there is a determination everywhere to get rid at once of the usurpers who have made Justice a by-word, and spread political corruption far and wide over the State.

But now there is one point on which we must speak a few plain words to our Republican friends. Our greatest danger at this moment comes from *within our own ranks*. It is quite impossible that the Republican Party can go on any longer so heavily weighted at this end of the State as it now is. The Tammany organization has only been able to complete its career of political profligacy by suborning Republicans, either in the Legislature or in this City. This part of its work has been more fatal to the public interests than all its frauds at the polls. It has sapped the very foundations of political honor, and demoralized our own party to an extent which only those behind the scenes can adequately estimate. Our Republican friends in the interior of the State must make common cause with honest Republicans here against these traitors within our gates. They are even now, while these lines are being read, intriguing with Tweed and his accomplices to destroy the Republican Party at the coming election. They were defeated in the last meeting of the Union Republican General Committee. Information of this was sent to Tweed without delay, and he returned in hot haste to abuse Manierre, "Hank" Smith, Spencer, Andrews, and all the rest of the Tammany Republicans, for their failure. Smith and Manierre have accordingly been very active ever since Tweed's return in sending for every member of the Committee, whom they supposed could be influenced by corrupt motives, and exacting a pledge from them to vote for a reversal of the former action of the Committee. Ten or twelve delegates whose names are before us, have thus far been purchased, and five or six others have promised to stay away from the meeting. An effort will now be made by Smith, Manierre, and their brother schemers, to force a meeting on Friday or Saturday evening, so as to change the arrangements for the primaries, and thus get control of the County Convention, and carry out all the conspiracies of Tweed and his confederates.

This is one of the most disgraceful intrigues ever recorded, but we state a fact when we say that it exists, and that all the caution and address of our Republican friends will be required to thwart it. In one sense it is quite as well that the Tammany Republicans should have adopted this course. It brings a clear issue before the party and the people. Are we or are we not to be cursed with these political tricksters any longer? Manierre, "Hank" Smith, and all their tribe of shufflers and hypocrites, have traded long enough upon the name and reputation of a great party. We had a hold upon the country after the war which we might have preserved for a quarter of a century at least. We have not yet forfeited it—but these serpents in our midst are threatening to overwhelm everything in ruin. Shall we submit to this eternal disgrace? Have we sunk to be such poltroons as that men like Manierre, Smith, Andrews, and the like can drag us through the lowest depth of baseness which Tweed and his fellow swindlers may prepare for us, without a single effort on our parts to avert the unspeakable degradation? It is impossible that a party, with a glorious past to encourage it, can be thus shattered in pieces by a herd of double-tongued knaves, who care as little for country or party as they do for their own honor. Their hour has come. Let them hold the meeting they talk about, or attempt to carry out their projects, and they will find a storm of indignation beating about their ears which even their audacity will not enable them to face.

These men would not be employed by the Ring if they were not doing the work of the Ring. What does Tweed want them for? To checkmate him in his detestable game? To draw their money for doing nothing? To amuse him in those hours of leisure which his own paper tells us he employs in punch-swilling? He would not pay them for doing any of these things. They earn their money by doing his dirty work—by bringing shame and disgrace upon a party which a few short years ago saved the country from the most appalling danger which ever threatened a great people. Actively or passively, these Tammany Republicans are obeying the commands of Tweed, Sweeny, and the rest; and yet that deplorable mockery, the Citizens' Association, dares to tell the public that its suborned agent, Nathaniel Sands, is still entitled to confidence. Whose confidence? Not that of Republicans. Not that of any man who earnestly desires to see the Tammany faction swept to destruction. These dissemblers must be thrust out of the party, and now is the time to do it. Everywhere Republicans must repudiate them. They have no business under our flag. Let them take their bodies where they have already taken their souls—to the Tammany sty, where among turncoats and political sharpers they may wallow in congenial company.

Mr. Tweed and his Defender.

We have already used Mr. Tilden as an illustration of the uselessness of expecting any vigorous efforts for reform from the Democratic Party. When a man like Mr. Samuel Tilden is content to go up to Rochester and act as fugleman for Tweed, in a Convention "largely made up of City thieves and bullies," the case seems, it must be admitted, very hopeless. But some unsophisticated Democrat may still flatter himself that, although individual politicians may prove faithless, he can always look, if the worst comes to the worst, to the party Press for enlightenment as to the real character of the men who ask him to intrust his purse and his person to their keeping.

It is now our painful duty to point out to him how very futile this expectation is, and it is with the deepest pain that we find ourselves obliged to use, as an illustration of what we mean, that unfortunate paper, the *World*. A more wholesome course of reading than the columns of that paper afforded, in the shape of comments on the City Government, in last March and April, it would be difficult to put into the hands of a young man. It furnished one of the most vigorous exposures of the *personnel* of the Ring we have yet had, and the exposure was doubly valuable as coming from gentlemen who had seen the Ring off their guard. Other papers have told about the peculations of the Ring, about the way in which they steal, and the probable amount of their thefts; but the *World* first gave us an inkling of what manner of men they are personally, and gave it with an authority which nobody has ever ventured to dispute.

There was a good deal of controversy during last Winter as to whether or not there had been cheating at the polls. The Republicans said there had; the Democrats said there had not—or nothing to speak of; and, although a Congressional Committee, and a Committee of the Union League Club, went to Washington to collect evidence, and did collect more than enough to prove that the frauds had been shocking, nevertheless their word was likely to make comparatively little impression on the public mind. Then the editor of the *World* came to the rescue, and testified voluntarily in his paper that he had himself seen the "shameless frauds" at the polls, naming the persons who were instrumental in procuring their perpetration—the illustrious Tweed, we need hardly say, being among the number. From that moment the *World*, for about a month, did yeoman's service for reform. From it the public first heard some of the most interesting particulars of Tweed's personal history. It told how he was a bankrupt chairmaker when he went into politics, about twelve years ago; how he then took to stealing the public money, and stole steadily, till he is now in possession, according to the *World's* estimate, of from five to ten million dollars. It frankly confessed that it was not able to estimate more closely, owing to Tweed's failure even to make any return to the Assessor of the income tax, a peculiarity which the great man shares with all the principal thieves of the Ring, and their advocates. Our candid contemporary then gave us certain details of great interest about Tweed's private affairs, which, indeed, as they relate solely to his various ways of disposing of money obtained by fraud, are no more "private" than the details of any series of robberies exposed in evidence in the Court of General Sessions. It showed us how he had a "gorgeous house" in town, a "sumptuous seat in the country," "a stud of horses, and a set of palatial stables." In these stables, it mentioned, he is in the habit of "spending his Sundays drinking punch," but it was careful to add that this employment was far "more innocuous than his usual course of life." It also showed, with great force, that to enable him and his confederates to continue their knavish courses, they put their own creatures on the Judicial Bench, and introduced the grossest frauds into the elections. It declared that Mr. Tweed's robberies were as "boundless in their sum as in their ingenuity." It spoke of the "presents unconsciously made him by the tax-payers of New-York," and it said that his "palatial" houses "as plainly show forth the gratitude of New-York to its Tweed, as does Blenheim the gratitude of England to Marlborough, or Strathfieldsaye to Wellington."

Now it looked after all this as if Tweed's reign was near its end—as if honest and intelligent Democrats, like Mr. Samuel Tilden, were going to rise up against him and dethrone him; and there ran through the community a thrill of excitement such as nothing in City politics had been able to produce in many a long day. But now mark what followed. Tweed went up to Albany, overthrew his opponents, the "Young Democracy," and then came back, and turned his attention to the *World*. What happened between him and it, during the Summer months, nobody but the parties chiefly concerned know, and probably nobody will ever know. Suffice it to say, that all opposition to Tweed and the Tweedites, on the part of the *World*, ceased as if by magic. Outsiders can only guess at the nature of the process by which this "silence deep as death" was secured. Tweed certainly did not sing or fiddle to the editor of the *World*, for he is not musical; and he did not read him an original poem, for he can barely write his name; he did not dance to him, for the Sunday punch and other luxuries have brought his dancing days to an untimely close; he did not convince him by argument, for Tweed is not eloquent; and the facts, the sorrowful facts remain. The horses still stamped in "the political stables;" other blackguards and thieves of the City Hall, and even their Jeremy Diddler advocates, still congregated in "the gorgeous town-house" and the sumptuous country seat—probably taking care to lay their hands on any "portable property" they could find. What, then, did Tweed do to mesmerize his former assailant? And what does Tweed possess that a nimble-fingered advocate can possibly desire? Not his company, certainly—for Tweed is not entertaining; nor his punch, for one jorum of "the Sunday punch" would probably upset more delicate brains for a full week. In fact, the more one thinks of the affair, the more mysterious it seems. It is made all the more mysterious because, whatever it was that Tweed did, it not only secured our contemporary's silence, but converted him into an ardent defender of a man whom it denounced five short months previously as a swindler and thief, a corrupter of Judges, and a bankrupt—not of him only, but of the system under which he cheats and steals, and of the luxuries procured by his thefts. Who can account for this transformation? "Set a thief to catch a thief" is an old proverb. Does the principle apply to the science of *defending* thieves after they are caught?

The Elections of Tuesday.

Previous to the State elections which took place on Tuesday, the Democratic Press everywhere filled the double rôle of accuser and prophet. The Republican majority in Congress and the Administration had, it said, done nothing that was good, but everything that was evil. Reconstruction was assailed, and often repudiated, the financial policy of the country was ridiculed, and, in short, there was no measure or act of the Republican Party which did not furnish the text for complaint and reproaches. Added to this were assertions that the country had lost faith in the Government and the Republican leaders, and that the Democratic opportunity was at hand. There was to be a grand uprising of Democratic strength, by which the Republican majority would be swept out of existence. On the ground of a common humanity, we cannot but sympathize with the distress which these oracles must suffer in contemplating the fate of their own predictions.

Sufficient returns are received to enable us to judge of the actual results of these elections. Pennsylvania Republicans came off with flying colors. The Twelfth District elects a Republican—S. D. Shoemaker—although it had been Democratic for years. Negley, the Republican candidate in the Twenty-second, defeats Hopkins, Democrat, by a large majority. Republican victories are claimed in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts. Mr. Morrell is most probably elected, and Packer, of the Fourteenth, is re-elected—in fact, there is an average gain in the State. Philadelphia was the scene of an excitement which is disgraceful to the Democrats, who attempted in one district to interfere with the colored vote. Of course, due measures were taken to frustrate the scandalous proceeding, and the polls were protected. It may be noted as an indication of improved sentiment in that city, that a Republican majority for Sheriff was cast, while two years ago a Democratic Mayor was elected. In Ohio, the returns indicate large Republican gains throughout the State. One Congressman is gained in the First and one in the Ninth District. The vote in Iowa, so far as we know at present, is not heavy, but the Republican majorities are increased in proportion to the whole vote. The same may be said of Indiana, although the figures are meagre thus far. The colored voters in all these States brought additional strength to the Republican Party, as was to be expected of men who understand the hostility toward them evinced by the Democrats. In a day or two the receipt of fuller returns and particulars will render some analysis on this and other points possible.

Enough, however, is shown to convince the Democratic Party everywhere of the extreme folly of its present course. It has persisted in errors which the common sense of the whole country condemned. It would reverse all the work of national legislation, and undo the real progress upon which the Government and Congress have been engaged. The people feel that they cannot and will not tolerate this. The Democratic Party is identified with disloyalty and corruption. Suppose, for one moment, that the New-York Ring were repeated on a great scale in our national affairs—can any one doubt what would come of it? And yet that is what the Democratic Party would do, among other things, if it realized those "Democratic gains" which were prophesied. The best members of the Democracy protest against the burdens of dishonor by which their cause is rendered hopeless. The wisest course open to them now is to use their judgment independently, and in the elections yet to come, to support candidates of whom they need not be ashamed.

Horseback Riding.

The popular taste for driving, like most other popular tastes, has run into extravagance. The sober buggy and four minute trotter wherewith the frugal youth of twenty years ago was content to scatter the Olympic dust of the Bloomingdale road, today would be laughed to scorn. Only the lightest of road wagons or the heaviest of dog-carts, with at least a pair of thorough-breds, that will do their mile among the forties, can satisfy the tastes of the horse-taming Hector of the period. These represent the very modesty of his fancy. His dissipation vents itself in English drags and wonderful *char-à-bancs*, and imported landaus with spike teams or matched four-in-hands. A moment of supreme inspiration even lent to our streets the unwonted joy of an English stage-coach with all its appointments. So general is this mania for driving that, with a large and increasing class, social consideration bases itself on horse-flesh, and a stable, as Mr. Tweed might tell us, is rapidly getting to be as essential an attribute of gentility as a house. To a whimsical fancy it would almost seem that Swift's fable were being verified, and that the Houyhnhnms had at last vindicated their superiority. A fine horse attracts in most cases more attention than his owner. The wealthy, whose affluence and virtues once nourished a perennial Jenkins, now appear in his delightful correspondence only as adjuncts, or as trappings, so to speak, for their steeds. These the veracious chronicler is never tired of trotting out for the delectation of his readers; he puts them through their paces; he calls attention to their points with the pride and skill of a veteran jockey; he marshals them in long procession, and his Catalogue of the Horses eclipses the Catalogue of the Ships.

In one respect this devotion to driving is well enough. At least it brings people into the open air, and gives them a certain amount of exercise, with just that dash of excitement which Americans must have to make recreation palatable. But it is to be regretted that it is tending to degrade the horse from his finest purpose, and to make the witchery of noble horsemanship a lost art among our people. Considering the many attractions of riding, not to speak of its healthfulness, it is hard to understand its disuse. A canter through the bridle-path of the Central Park on one of these glorious October mornings, which are a perpetual contradiction to the libel of the poet, is a pleasure sufficient to transfigure and brighten a whole day of toil—a delight and a memory forever. No exercise is more invigorating than this; no amusement has more fascination for those who have learned to appreciate it. A good rider of either sex nowhere appears to better advantage than in the saddle, and even an awkward person may be made to seem graceful by the skillful handling of a spirited steed. It is an accomplishment easy of mastery to all, asking only practice and patience for its thorough acquisition. Yet with all these arguments of pleasure, healthfulness, facility, and even vanity, to plead for it, equestrianism is, in this part of the country at least, the science of the few. As a social fact, as an element of social enjoyment, we may safely say it is generally ignored. Four and six-in-hands, with flaming harness and flaunting liveries, fill the roads and monopolize the devotion of our sportsmen, while spur and saddle are curiosities in the shop windows. Even in the rural districts riding is but little more in vogue than in the cities. An American farmer never walks out to traverse a distance of only a mile; it is the buggy that is "hitched up," and not the horse that is saddled. It was this fact which gave to the Southern cavalry so decided a superiority in the late war, and so far as the North is concerned, will always leave our armies deficient in this branch of the service.

For this reason, the establishment of racing-parks throughout the country, since they tend to give an impulse to equestrianism, is deserving of all encouragement. Already in the near vicinity of New-York we have four—Jerome, Prospect and Monmouth Parks, and the track at Saratoga. Their management since their opening has been in all respects creditable, and they must exert a favorable influence on the future of the American running horse. It is only another proof of our abject worship of utility that we have so long cherished the trotting horse to the detriment of his nobler brother. In this, as in other things, we are learning that grace and beauty also have their uses.

Orleans in possession of the Prussians is another vital blow to France. On Monday a battle was fought about twelve miles north of the city, and on the skirts of the forest which environs it. The defeated French General was on Tuesday driven out of the forest which he had vowed to defend "at any cost." The victorious Prussians followed up their success to the suburbs of the city. Barricades had been erected, behind which the beaten troops took refuge, but the fire of the Prussian cannon proved too much for them, and as they went out and made their retreat by the left bank of the Loire, the Prussians went in, and now hold possession of the fifth in importance of the great cities of France. With a characteristic energy contrasting strongly with the lax combinations of the French troops, the invaders have already advanced about twenty miles on their way to Tours, following the line of the Loire and the railroad connecting the two cities. An early removal of the Provisional Government into Normandy or Brittany may, therefore, be expected.

At a time like this, would anybody but Mr. Tweed be daring enough to commit a fresh fraud in company with James Fisk, Jr.? Would not common prudence and ordinary respect for his decent supporters—men like Mr. Samuel Tilden—suggest to him the propriety of refraining from committing a fresh outrage upon the public? One might have supposed so—but adventurers like Tweed and Fisk invent a special code of laws for the regulation of their lives. A shameful and reckless act of swindling was perpetrated at the expense of Erie stockholders on Tuesday. A packed meeting was held, honest shareholders excluded, and every arrangement made for keeping the Erie Road in the hands of Fisk and his accomplices. And Tweed had the audacity to preside over this most scandalous meeting! His creature, Gov. Hoffman, will probably participate in the profits of the transaction. Can the respectable portion of this community allow such a gang to retain possession of all the chief offices in the City, and too many of them in the State?

The satellites of the Ring are flattering themselves that Sheriff O'Brien will not support the ticket of the Young Democracy, because he did not get the nomination for Mayor, and that, therefore, the movement against the Ring will amount to nothing. As far as regards Sheriff O'Brien, even if he were not animated by principle in his warfare upon the Ring, he has sagacity enough to see that his political future lies in the success of the Anti-Ring movement. If Mr. O'Brien were not faithful to his pledges now—as we have no doubt he will be—there would not be much ground left for him to stand upon. The champions of Tweed, Sweeny & Co., however, will find out before election day, that this is not a movement of any one man, but of the people, and that the people would be perfectly well able to carry it on, even if Mr. O'Brien were to withdraw from it—which is he not likely to do.

There is a very able article in the current number of *Harper's Weekly* on Gov. Hoffman and his doings. If anybody should happen to be still in doubt about the true nature of Gov. Hoffman's connection with the Erie Ring, he cannot do better than sit down to a calm perusal of the article in question. We are glad to find our contemporary thus throwing the weight of its influence so decidedly into the scale of right and justice—better cause no journalist ever labored in. With regard to our own share in the contest, we may, perhaps, be allowed to quote the following from *Harper's Weekly*:

An Unsavory Feast.—The New-York Times is doing noble service in its trenchant attacks upon the Tammany Ring—a service which is in the interest of every honest voter in the State and the country. The perilous power of the Ring is seen in nothing more clearly than in its total subjugation of the *World*, which is effectively and conclusively exposed by the Times. Last Winter when the *World* declared what it ludicrously called "war to the knife" against the Ring, there were many persons who believed that it had sufficient character and regard for the public welfare to persist in its warfare, and that there were honest Democrats enough to support it. The Ring, however, has not only silenced the opposition of the *World*, but it compels it to eat its own words in public every day; and the Times vigorously takes care that the moral of that feast shall not be lost upon the spectators.

If a man gives $5,000, say, for a box at the opera, the price at which a second-class one is at this moment to be bought, he finds himself in this position: for nine or ten months in the year the house is closed, or open only for entertainments which he does not care to go and see. One day an entertainment which he *does* take an interest in is announced, and forthwith some one tells him, "You must give up all your rights." He objects, and asks, "Am I, then, to have nothing for my money?" The projectors of the entertainment merely reply by denouncing him as a mean and avaricious creature, and declare that he is depriving the town of a great treat—acting, in fact, like the dog in the manger, celebrated in the fable. Perhaps this is all right, only it doesn't look so at the first glance.

The nature of the appeals made to the peasantry of France, to rise in defense of their hearths and homes, gives but a sorry impression of their understanding, or the patriotism of men to whom such appeals are necessary. There is a good deal too much of an attempt to arouse the worst kind of religious fanaticism, and a good deal too much of a hobgoblin species of reference to the atrocities that may be expected of the invaders. The authors of these addresses never seem to have contemplated the danger of the ingenuous French rustics finding the Uhlans not half so bad as they are painted. Suppose the inhabitants of a village in Touraine, or Poitou, discover that the Germans, instead of demolishing the statues of the Virgin, are quite as forward to pay their devotions to her as themselves, and that nothing is further from their thoughts than license or pillage—they will not unnaturally conclude that, having been duped by their superiors on this point, the entire struggle is fraudulently continued for the benefit of some parties unknown. In the allied German Armies, nearly every third man is a Roman Catholic, and their discipline is too strict to admit of systematic lawlessness, even were they so disposed. Taking into account the character of the French peasantry, the result indicated is, therefore, far from improbable.

Preceding the crushing defeats on the Loire, there seems to have been a French success on Friday before Paris. It becomes, however, more and more difficult to see what relief the Departments are to gain from any such prolongation of the siege. The heights between St. Cloud and Fort Mont Valerien are certainly of the first importance in respect to being a highly effective point for the bombardment of the capital. But if the provincial towns and districts of France show no greater capacity than they are doing for their own defense, the possession of these or any other point of attack cannot very materially affect the rapid exhaustion and virtual subjugation of the country, which must, at no very distant date, lead to peace at any price.

The horrors of famine and pestilence inside of Metz are being matched by the butchery that has been taking place outside of it. Twenty villages burnt and one hundred and fifty peasants executed, are very suggestive items to any one who wishes to have a vivid ideal of the prosaic side of a great national struggle. Illicit warfare must seem a harsh enough phrase to designate the defense of home and country, and the fate of the wine-growers of the Moselle, whose patriotism has been visited upon them as a capital crime, may serve either to intensify the existing hatred of the invaders, and so beget a wild and desperate desire for revenge, or it may add to the panic terror which has stricken a large section of both army and people of France.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Intelligence was received last evening of the death at Lexington, Va., of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the most famous of the officers whose celebrity was gained in the service of the Southern Confederacy during the late terrible rebellion. A report was received some days ago that he had been smitten with paralysis, but this was denied, and though it was admitted that he was seriously ill, hopes of his speedy recovery seem to have been entertained by his friends. Within the last two or three days his symptoms had taken an unfavorable turn, and he expired at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning of congestion of the brain, at the age of sixty-three years, eight months and twenty-three days.

Robert Edmund Lee was the son of Gen. Henry Lee, the friend of Washington, and a representative of one of the wealthiest and most respected families of Virginia. Born in January, 1807, he grew up amid all the advantages which wealth and family position could give in a republican land, and received the best education afforded by the institutions of his native State. Having inherited a taste for military studies, and an ambition for military achievements, he entered the National Academy at West Point in 1825, and graduated in 1829, the second in scholarship in his class. He was at once commissioned Second Lieutenant of engineers, and in 1835 acted as assistant astronomer in drawing the boundary line between the States of Michigan and Ohio. In the following year he was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant, and in 1838 received a Captain's commission. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he was made Chief-Engineer of the army under the command of Gen. Wool. After the battle of Cerro Gordo, in April, 1847, in which he distinguished himself by his gallant conduct, he was immediately promoted to the rank of Major. He displayed equal skill and bravery at Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and in the battle at the last-mentioned place received a severe wound. His admirable conduct throughout this struggle was rewarded before its close, with the commission of a Lieutenant-Colonel and the brevet title of Colonel. In 1852 he was appointed to the responsible position of Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, which he retained until 1855. On retiring from the charge of this institution he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Cavalry, and on the 16th of March, 1861, received the commission of Colonel of the First Cavalry.

Thus far the career of Col. Lee had been one of honor and the highest promise. In every service which had been intrusted to his hands he had proved efficient, prompt and faithful, and his merits had always been readily acknowledged and rewarded by promotion. He was regarded by his superior officers as one of the most brilliant and promising men in the army of the United States. His personal integrity was well known, and his loyalty and patriotism was not doubted. Indeed, it was in view of the menaces of treason and the dangers which threatened the Union that he had received his last promotion, but he seems to have been thoroughly imbued with that pernicious doctrine that his first and highest allegiance was due to the State of his birth. When Virginia joined the ill-fated movement of secession from the Union, he immediately threw up his commission in the Federal Army and offered his sword to the newly-formed Confederacy. He took this step, protesting his own attachment to the Union, but declaring that his sense of duty would never permit him to "raise his hand against his relatives, his children, and his home." In his farewell letter to Gen. Scott, he spoke of the struggle which this step had cost him, and his wife declared that he "wept tears of blood over this terrible war." There are probably few who doubt the sincerity of his protestation, but thousands have regretted, and his best friends will ever have to regret, the error of judgment, the false conception of the allegiance due to his Government and his country, which led one so rarely gifted to cast his lot with traitors, and devote his splendid talents to the execution of a wicked plot to tear asunder and ruin the Republic in whose service his life had hitherto been spent.

He resigned his commission on the 25th of April, 1861, and immediately betook himself to Richmond, where he was received with open arms and put in command of all the forces of Virginia by Gov. Letcher. On the 10th of May he received the commission of a Major-General in the army of the Confederate States, retaining the command in Virginia, and was soon after promoted to the rank of General in the regular army. He first took the field in the mountainous region of Western Virginia, where he met with many difficulties, and was defeated at Greenbrier by Gen. J. J. Reynolds on the 3d of October, 1861. He was subsequently sent to take command of the Department of the South Atlantic Coast, but after the disabling of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at the battle of Fair Oaks, in the Spring of 1862, he was recalled to Virginia, and placed at the head of the forces defending the capital, which he led through the remainder of the campaign of the Chickahominy. He engaged with the Army of the Potomac under his old companion-in-arms, Gen. McClellan, and drove it back to the Rappahannock. He afterward, in August, 1862, attacked the Army of Virginia, under Gen. Pope, and, after driving it back to Washington, crossed the Potomac into Maryland, where he issued a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants to enlist under his triumphant banners. Meantime McClellan gathered a new army from the broken remnants of his former forces, and met Lee at Hagerstown, and, after a battle of two days, compelled him to retreat. Reinforced by "Stonewall" Jackson, on the 16th of September, he turned to renew the battle, but after two days of terrible fighting at Sharpsburg and Antietam, was driven from the soil of Maryland. Retiring beyond the Rappahannock, he took up his position at Fredericksburg, where he was attacked, on the 13th of December, by Gen. Burnside, whom he drove back with terrible slaughter. He met with the same success in May, 1863, when attacked by Hooker, at Chancellorsville. Encouraged by these victories, in the ensuing Summer he determined to make a bold invasion into the territory of the North. He met Gen. Meade at Gettysburg, Penn., on the 1st of July, 1863, and after one of the most terrible and destructive battles of modern times, was driven from Northern soil. Soon after this, a new character appeared on the battle-fields of Virginia, and Gen. Lee found it expedient to gather his forces for the defense of the Confederate capital against the determined onslaughts of Gen. Grant. In the Spring and Summer of 1864 that indomitable soldier gradually inclosed the City of Richmond as with a girdle of iron, which he drew closer and closer with irresistible energy and inexorable determination, repulsing the rebel forces whenever they ventured to make an attack, which they did several times with considerable vigor. In this difficult position, holding the citadel of the Confederacy, and charged with its hopes and destinies, Lee was made Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the South. He held out until the Spring of 1865, vainly endeavoring to gather the broken forces of the Confederacy, and break asunder the terrible line which was closing around them. After a desperate and final effort at Burkesville, on the 9th of April, 1865, he was compelled to acknowledge his defeat, and surrendered his sword to Gen. Grant, on the generous terms which

were dictated by that great soldier. Lee retired under his parole to Weldon, and soon after made a formal submission to the Federal Government. Subsequently, by an official clemency, which is probably without a parallel in the history of the world, he was formally pardoned for the active and effective part he had taken in the mad effort of the Southern States to break up the Union and destroy the Government. Not long after his surrender he was invited to become the President of Washington University, at Lexington, Va., and was installed in that position on the 2d of October, 1865. Since that time he has devoted himself to the interests of that institution, keeping so far as possible aloof from public notice, and by his unobtrusive modesty and purity of life, has won the respect even of those who most bitterly deplore and reprobate his course in the rebellion.

WASHINGTON.

Visit of Officials to the Maryland Fair—Contract for Stamped Envelopes—Foreign Expenses—A Naval Court-Martial—Appointment of Solicitor-General—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The President, accompanied by Secretaries FISH, BELKNAP, ROBESON, and Postmaster-General CRESWELL, will leave here to-morrow morning for Frederick, to attend the Maryland State Fair. They will return on Friday.

CONTRACT FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has annulled the contract for stamped envelopes made with DEMERAY & O'TOOLE, of this city, on the ground of their failure to deliver in accordance with its terms. It has been awarded to the next lowest bidder, GEORGE H. REAT, of New-York.

EXPENSES OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

The expenditures of the Pension Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were $27,720,000, or $942,000 less than for the preceding fiscal year. The estimates for the past year were $31,000,000, thus showing that the expenditures have come $3,000,000 within the estimates, notwithstanding the fact that during the year some 25,000 pensioners were added to the rolls, carrying from $600 to $1,500 each as arrearages.

PERSONAL.

Senator HOWE and Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, are here.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a Naval General Court-martial to commence at Washington Navy-yard on the 20th inst., for the trial of Pay-masters WM. G. MARCY, FORRES PARKER, JAS. S. GIRARD, and CHAS. H. LOCKWOOD, for alleged defalcations. This Court will consist of Admiral L. M. GOLDBOROUGH, President; Commodores HENRY WALKER, FABIUS STARLY, and BENJ. H. SANDS; Capt. H. K. DAVENPORT, and Pay-masters H. M. HEISKELL, and WM. B. BOGGS. Capt. WM. G. TEMPLE has been authorized to act as Judge-Advocate of Court.

PAVING CONTRACTS.

In addition to the recent contracts for paving Pennsylvania-avenue, a contract was entered into today to lay pavements in Louisiana and Indiana avenues, and D-street, with the Ballard patent. In all there will be five different kinds of wooden pavement for those thoroughfares.

APPOINTMENT OF SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW has just been appointed Solicitor-General under the law organizing the Department of Justice, with the Attorney-General at its head. BRISTOW has served for some years past as United States Attorney for the State of Kentucky; he was also an officer in the late war. The President, several weeks ago, expressed his preference for that gentleman, but delayed making the appointment until the return of Attorney-General AKERMAN, with whom he had a conference on the subject. The salary of the office is $7,500. In case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney-General, or in his absence or disability, the Solicitor-General has the power to exercise all the duties of the office.

HURRICANE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

A hurricane prevailed in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Florida from the 1st to the 3d inst., blowing in a north-east direction. Pieces of wreck were seen floating. Owing to the hurricane, the cable between Punta Rossa and Key West has not been repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE GERMAN DRAMA.

A very symmetrical and interesting performance of BRACHVOGEL'S drama of "Narcisse" was given at the Fourteenth-street Theatre last evening. Mr. HARRY, a most earnest and impressive actor, embodied *Narcisse*, and Mlle. VARETTA represented *Mme. de Pompadour*. To-night "Kabale und Liebe" is to be performed by Mme. SCHRAUCH and the whole company.

Musical.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.

The first concert of the Misses GOTTSCHALK was given at Association Hall, last evening. The ladies were assisted by Mr. J. B. POZNANSKI, violinist, and by Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL, baritone. They were very cordially received, and their respective performances were heartily applauded. Miss CELESTINE GOTTSCHALK has an excellent touch and a facile execution. Miss CLARA GOTTSCHALK plays well, without rivaling her sister. Miss BLANCHE GOTTSCHALK is gifted with an unusually good soprano voice. The programme they interpreted consisted almost wholly of compositions of their lamented brother. These, it is needless to say, are ever welcome. During the evening Mr. HALL'S large vocal resources were successfully drawn upon, and Mr. POZNANSKI'S clear violin-playing afforded great pleasure. The second concert of the series takes place to-morrow night at the same place, and a matinée is to be given there on Saturday.

Base-Ball—Athletic vs. Excelsior.

The noted Athletic and Excelsior amateur clubs, of Brooklyn, played their first match together this season, yesterday, and but for the inauspicious weather in the morning, which led so many to suppose that the game would not take place, the contest would have attracted a large gathering of spectators. The same cause led to the absence of several of the players of both nines, and hence "subs" had to take the places of the absentees, the Athletics only having eight men present. The game was closely contested up to the close of the sixth inning, at which time the totals stood at 7 to 6 in favor of the Athletics. In the fifth inning, however, the Excelsiors, after escaping a whitewashing owing to a muff at second base, ran up a score of 10 runs, and, as it was too near dark to play the full game out, the contest closed with the sixth inning, and, of course, in favor of the Excelsiors. Of the play on the occasion, LOCKETT'S fly-catches at centre field and FRANK'S first-base play, on the Excelsior side, merit notice, as also the good play of BENNETT at first base and PROCTOR at third. NOONAN and PETERS led at the bat. We give the score:

EXCELSIOR.	R.	1.B.	P.O.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1.B.	P.O.	A.
Thompson, s. s.	2	2	2	2	Proctor, 3d b.	1	1	1	2
Lecket, c. f.	2	0	3	0	Noonan, p.	2	2	1	2
D. Chauncey, c.	2	1	8	1	Allen, l. f.	2	2	0	1
Maxwell, 2d b.	1	0	2	0	Reed, 2d b.	1	1	3	4
Frank, 1st b.	1	1	7	1	Bennett, 1st b.	1	1	9	1
Benner, r. f.	2	1	0	0	Tilton, c. f.	0	1	2	0
Jewell, l. f.	2	1	0	0	Richardson, s.	0	1	0	3
Peters, p.	2	2	0	2	Stamford, r. f.	0	0	0	0
Hanly, 3d b.	1	0	1	0					
	15	8	23	6	Total	10	10	16	13
Total	16	15	18	7					

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Excelsior	1	0	4	10	0	—15
Athletic	1	4	1	0	2	—10

Umpire—Mr. W. ROGERS, of the Star.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Cricket—The International Match.

Owing to the absence of some of the players selected to play on the English side in the grand match at Philadelphia, to-morrow, a change has been made in the English eleven, which will now consist of the following players: Mr. Rosslor and Mr. Hargreaves, of Philadelphia; Messrs. Rogers, Byron and Keller, of the New-York Club; Mr. Bance, of the St. George, and the following professionals: Morley and Carpenter, of St. George; McIntyre, of Germantown; Pearson, of Philadelphia, and Eastwood, of Boston. By a letter from Mr. CHAS. NEWHALL, we are informed that "play" will be called at 3 P. M. on Friday, rather late in the day to commence a match of the kind; but the game is to be resumed at 10 A. M. the next day. The rain of yesterday has softened the ground a little, and a fine wicket will be prepared. The betting is 100 to 75 on the American eleven. The contest excites the utmost interest in Philadelphia, and a large gathering of spectators is anticipated. The New-York delegation leaves at 7 P. M. today.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND ROME.

Gen. La Marmora Raises the City—Protest in Belgium Against the Suspension of the Pope.

FLORENCE, Oct. 12.—Lieut.-Gen. LA MARMORA entered Rome yesterday, and was received with hearty demonstrations of welcome by the people.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Mechlin, yesterday, to protest against the deposition of the Pope. The Archbishop of Mechlin presided, and among the participants in the proceedings were the Archbishops of Buffalo and Calcutta. The protest was unanimously adopted.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Criticisms of the British Army Management—London Times on the Tehuantepec and Nicaraguan Canals—Communication with India—Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—GEO. OTTO TREVELYAN, one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, last evening made a speech to his constituents in the border burghs at Selkirk, Scotland. He complained of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE'S army management as slow and insufficient in times so critical. ....The *Times*, in its financial article, today, refers discouragingly to the Tehuantepec Canal route, but approves that of Nicaragua, and thinks in view of the Pacific Railroad and similar great American projects, the latter work will be a success....Communication with Aden and India via the Red Sea cables was again established this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—The steamer *England*, which has arrived at this port from New-York, reports: Oct. 1, passed an abandoned vessel laden with timber; her name is *Black Swan*.

SCHAARBROOK, Oct. 12.—Five hundred barrels of petroleum have been saved of the cargo of the ship *Progress* with part of her inventory. One of the schooners engaged in taking out the cargo was wrecked.

DEATH OF GEN. LEE.

His Final Relapse and Closing Hours at Lexington, Va.—The News at Richmond—Demonstrations of Grief.

The following dispatches relating to the sudden relapse of Gen. LEE were received yesterday afternoon:

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—The *Dispatch* has just received the following telegram from Staunton, Va.:

"A messenger arrived here last night from Lexington, bringing the information that Gen. LEE is much worse. His physicians report that his disease has assumed a more serious form, and his friends are alarmed as his condition."

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 12, via MILDRO', Va.—Symptoms of an unfavorable character have manifested themselves in the disease of Gen. LEE within the last two days. His condition is not very encouraging; indeed, it begins to excite the grave apprehensions of his friends and physicians. The members of his family living at a distance have been summoned to his bed.

Later in the day the following intelligence arrived:

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Private dispatches from Richmond give particulars of the death of Gen. LEE, at Lexington, at 9½ o'clock this morning. He began growing worse on Monday, and continued to sink until the last, dying calmly and gently, with expressions of assured faith in his religion. Business houses in Richmond were closed this afternoon, and great manifestations of grief were made.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 12—10 A. M.—via MILDRO', Va.—Gen. ROBERT E. LEE breathed his last at 9½ o'clock this morning, of congestion of the brain, aged sixty-three years, eight months and twenty-three days.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—The *Dispatch* has just received the following special telegram:

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 12.—Gen. LEE died this morning at 9½ o'clock. He began to grow worse on Monday, and continued to sink until he breathed his last. The places of business are closed, the bells are tolling, and the whole community thrown into the deepest grief.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—The telegram received here about noon, announcing that unfavorable symptoms had manifested themselves in Gen. LEE'S disease, had partially prepared our people to anticipate the worst, but notwithstanding this, when later in the afternoon the second dispatch announcing his death was received, the effect was crushing. The news spread around, and in a short time a deep feeling of gloom pervaded the whole community. The city authorities have issued orders that the bells on public buildings be tolled during to-morrow. Gov. WALKER will officially communicate the sad event to the Legislature. There will be a general suspension of business. The City Council will meet to-morrow to take appropriate action.

PRISON CONGRESS.

Meeting in Cincinnati of the National Prison Congress—Papers on Prison Reformatories and Prison Discipline.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The National Prison Congress commenced its sessions here today, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Thorn's Hall. A permanent organization was accomplished by making Gov. R. B. HAYS, of Ohio, President. He was conducted to the chair by Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, and Ex-Gov. HAINES, of New-Jersey. Mr. HAYES made a brief address on assuming the chair, in which he spoke in strong terms of the objects of the meeting, and the great good that might be expected from its labors.

Dr. WINES, of the New-York Prison Association, gave a general account of the prisons of the United States. He said that there were forty State prisons, twenty-five houses of correction, and about two thousand county jails, besides a large number of station-houses and lock-ups, chiefly in the cities and large towns; that there were, on an average, 15,000 prisoners in the State prisons, 5,000 to 6,000 in the houses of correction, from 40,000 to 50,000 in the common jails, and perhaps as many in the lock-ups; that crime had increased within the last decade, but disproportionately to the increased population.

Dr. TURNER, from the New-York House of Refuge, read an elaborate and interesting paper on the Reformatories of the United States, in which he traced their history, explained their present condition, and showed the vast work they were accomplishing for the conversion of the rising generation. A discussion followed, in which the comparative merits of the congregated and family systems of conducting reformatory schools were the subject of discussion, which was participated in by E. L. PIERCE, of the Massachusetts Board of State Prisons, R. W. MARCUS AMES, of the Massachusetts Girls' Industrial School, and others.

In the evening two papers were read which had been forwarded by foreign gentlemen—the first by F. BRUNN, formerly Chancellor of Denmark, and now Inspector-General of Prisons in that country, giving an exceedingly interesting account of State prison discipline there. Points of great value in the Danish method of prison treatment were developed, well worthy of attention in other countries.

The second paper was by Sir JOHN BOWRING, of England. His essay treated on the purposes of prison discipline. The view he took of a prison was that of a moral hospital, in which prisoners were patients; this thought was the key to his theory of prison treatment. He drew a vivid but by no means flattering picture of the unpaid country Justices of England and their dispensation of justice.

A very able discussion followed, in which the question was, Whether the highest pecuniary result in prison management was compatible with the highest moral result? Messrs. BROCKWAY and PILSBURY maintaining the affirmative, and Gov. BAKER, D. WINES and Dr. WOLFF, the negative. Other members participated in the debate. The only paper read in the evening was by Mr. BROCKWAY, under the title of "The Idea of a True Prison System for a State."

Arrest of the Richmond Belligerents.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—Messrs. BARBOUR and WALKER, parties to the recent challenge, were arrested, today, by the Chief of the Police under apprehension of another collision. They were bailed to answer to-morrow morning.

Fire in a New-Hampshire Woolen-Mill—Loss $35,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 12.—The picker-room of the Beaver woolen-mills, together with a saw and grist-mill, in Pembroke, N. H., were destroyed by fire this morning. They were owned by BUTLER & SON, and insured for $5,000 in the Nation-al, of Boston; $3,000 in the International, of New-York; $2,000 in the Roger Williams; $4,000 in the Hartford, of Hartford; $3,000 in the Norwich, and $2,000 in the Phœnix, of Hartford. Loss about $35,000.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Meeting of the American Association at Boston—Election of Officers—The Women Put in their Claims and Have them Allowed.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association was held today in Freeman-place Chapel, President SAMUEL ELIOT in the chair.

The Treasurer's report showed the disbursements for the year to be $6,815, and the receipts $6,552. The whole number of members of the Association, including 34 life members, is 694. A sinking fund has been subscribed for the compilation and publication of an emigrant's hand-book, which now amounts to nearly $5,000. The report of the late Secretary, HENRY VILLARD, who has been compelled by ill health to resign, gives an elaborate account of the doings of the Society. In it mention is made of a hand-book for immigrants, to be issued by the Society, designed to prevent imprudent immigration, to furnish immigrants with such information as will enable them to cross the Atlantic and find new homes and occupations in the United States in the cheapest, safest and quickest manner.

The following list of officers was reported: President, SAMUEL ELIOT; Treasurer, J. T. Blanchford; Directors, James M. Barnard, Emory Washburn, F. B. Sanborn, C. C. Perkins, Geo. B. Emerson and Waldo Higginson. The Chairman said that no nomination was made for Secretary, in hopes the late incumbent would be able speedily to resume his duties. Mrs. DALL protested against the report of the Committee as having no women upon the list. Col. HIGGINSON asked for the reading of the names of the last Board, by which it appeared that Mrs. PARKMAN, Mrs. DALL and Miss MAY were members. Mr. PHILBRICK stated that the idea was not to discriminate against women, but leave the Board to fill its own vacancies. Col. HIGGINSON moved to add the names of Mrs. PARKMAN and Miss MAY to the Board of Directors. Mrs. DALL spoke several times, and stated that the nomination of the two ladies Associated with her last year was made a jest of instead of being serious, as declared by the President. She was willing to go out of the association, without resigning, were it necessary to its interests. The President replied that he did not intend to interfere in the election of officers, but it was his province, as Chairman of the meeting, to state the facts. Mr. WASHBURN advocated the leaving of the matter with the Board, and he hoped there would be one meeting where men and women could co-operate without introducing the subject that is exciting so much discussion. Rev. J. T. SARGENT would not belong to the Association one hour if it declared against woman's rights. Mr. PHILBRICK moved to lay Col. HIGGINSON'S motion upon the table. The motion was lost, and Mrs. PARKMAN and Miss MAY were added to the Board by an unanimous vote. The President then made an address, and the meeting dissolved.

WOODFORD AND HOFFMAN.

The Republican Candidate Challenges His Opponent to a Public Discussion—The Governor Declines the Contest.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Gen. WOODFORD has written a letter to the Governor asking him to meet him for public discussion. The following is the correspondence:

POTSDAM, St. Lawrence County, Oct. 6, 1870.

To His Excellency John T. Hoffman:

SIR: In 1866 you invited the Republican candidate for the Governorship to join you in a public discussion of the political questions at issue in that canvass. I have been informed that in 1868 you also invited the Seymour Republican candidate to a like discussion, and a fortnight having passed since your renomination, and not having heard from you, I invite you to a joint discussion of the issues of the pending canvass, as presented on the platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties of this State, upon which we have been respectively nominated—such joint discussion to be held at the public meetings between Oct. 15, inst., and Nov. 8, prox., and one-half of the number of such meetings shall be at places to be named on your part, and the remaining half at places to be named on mine. This letter will be handed you by Hon. Mr. PARKER, of Potsdam, who is authorized to receive your answer, and to make any arrangements as to details in my behalf.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) STEWART L. WOODFORD.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1870.

To Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County:

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your letter, dated Potsdam, Oct. 6, inviting him to a joint discussion with you of the issues of the pending canvass, and to inform you also that his attention has been called to a speech in which you express a wish to discuss with him topics which would involve personalities, namely, charges made by you that he was elected by fraud, and charges made by others, not by him, affecting your own personal and official integrity. I directs me to say in reply, that, having in 1866 and 1868 you, who was merely a candidate for office, made a personal canvass of the State, the opposing candidates never meeting him, and addressed the people on many occasions, he deems it unnecessary to do it again; and that, in his judgment, discussion of a personal nature between opposing candidates for high office should always be avoided. He directs me further to say that, having for two years been speaking almost daily by his official acts and messages to the people, they have before them material upon which to form their judgment of his fitness for the office, and that he confident expect or desire him to leave the Executive chair and the duties pertaining to it, for the purpose of discussing either political or personal questions with you. Should he speak at all during the canvass, he will do so at the request of his fellow-citizens, at such time and place as may be most convenient to them and him.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Private Secretary.

THE TURF.

Fall Meeting at Rensselaer Park, Troy—The Springfield Races Postponed.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Fall meeting of the Rensselaer Park Association commenced today. For the race for all horses that had never trotted better than three minutes, there were nine entries, seven of which started. The purse was for $300, $200 to first horse, $100 to second, and $50 to third. The race was won by D. MACE'S *Coquette*, JAMES McKEE'S *Lady Dreamen* taking second money, and M. W. OLCOTT'S *Pownal Mare* third. Five heats were trotted. The best time made was 2:45. The race for all horses that have not trotted better than 2:34, was postponed until Saturday.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Springfield races are postponed one day on account of the rain. The races appointed for Wednesday will be trotted on Thursday, and those advertised for Thursday will come off on Friday. There are eight entries for the purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:30—the principal race to be trotted on Thursday; and eight entries for the purse of $2,000 for the 2:27 class; the principal race to be trotted on Friday. The races on the first day of the meeting were a great success.

NOMINATIONS.

Candidates for Congress and for State Legislature.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The Republicans of the Seventh District have nominated GEORGE M. BROOKS for re-election to Congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Democrats of Ulster and Green have nominated JOSEPH H. TUTHILL for Congress. The Republicans of the First District of Ulster have nominated CYRUS BURGERS for the Assembly. The Democrats of the Third District of Ulster have nominated CHARLES H. KELCK for the Assembly. The Democrats of the First District of Ulster have nominated PATRICK FLYNN for the Assembly.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Democrats of Onondaga today nominated to the Assembly W. D. STEWART, from the First District; JOHN MUNRO, from the Second; and ALLEN H. AVERY, from the Third.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Among the Democratic nominations for members of the lower House of the Legislature, made last night, is Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 12.—The trial of STEVENS for the murder of GARDNER was continued today. The defense of justifiable homicide is assumed, and the prisoner will testify in his own behalf.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA.

The steam-ship *Russia*, which left Liverpool Oct. 1 and Queenstown Oct. 2, reached this port last night. The dates are later by two days than those of the news previously received.

IMPERIAL FRANCE.

Private Correspondence of Napoleon III.—M. Jecker to M. Conti—An Indication of Policy.

From the *Journal Officiel* of Sept. 25, the latest Paris issue received by balloon post in Havre, we extract the following:

"The first installment of documents found among the correspondency and papers of the Imperial family was published today. The Government has believed it to be its duty to publish these documents without commentary, and with that impartiality which appertains to history. The importance of four of these papers prompts us to publish them at least in part. The first of them only proves too plainly the fact so often affirmed by the men who have at present the honor to preside over the Government of the country. It is a letter addressed by M. JECKER to M. CONTI, Chef du Cabinet of NAPOLEON III.

PARIS, Dec. 4, 1869.

SIR: Do you not think it strange that I prefer addressing myself to you, having to draw your attention as an affair which particularly concerns the Emperor? You will have heard enough about my affair of the Treasury bonds to know something about it. Very well; I think the Government are treating it with too much indifference, and if they do not pay attention implacable to the Emperor will arise from it. You are no doubt ignorant of the fact that my partner in this affair was M. le Duc DE MORNY, who had undertaken, in consideration of thirty per cent. of the profits in the affair, to cause it to be acknowledged and paid by the Mexican Government, as had been the case from the beginning. Upon this subject there exists a voluminous correspondence with his agent, M. DE MARFON. In January of 1867 these gentlemen sent to me to treat of this affair. The arrangement was come to when my house was forced to go in liquidation, so that every thing regarding it belongs exclusively to me. As soon as the arrangement was concluded, I was thoroughly supported by the French Government and its Legation at Mexico. The latter had even assured my creditors, in the name of France, that the bonds would be fully paid, and had addressed very strongly-worded notes to the Mexican Government upon the subject of the fulfillment of my contract with them, and to the extent that the ultimatum of 1867 required the fulfillment pur et simple of the decrees. Since that period I have been confidently exposed to the hatred of the party in power, who their turn have seized and finally ruined me, after confiscating my property. The affair remained in this state until the occupation of Mexico by the French. Under the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and at the instance of the French Government, the settlement of my affair was again taken into consideration. In August, 1868, I succeeded, aided by French agents, in coming to an arrangement with the Mexican Government. At that period it happened that M. le Duc DE MORNY died, so that the powerful protection that the French Government had accorded to me ceased completely."

Then follows a long letter from Napoleon III. to M. JECKER, in which he hints at the secret treaty. Among the letters and projects dictated by NAPOLEON to his Chef du Cabinet, the following letter figures. It throws a light on the designs and the proceedings of the Imperial policy (without date):

"If France is to boldly adopt the doctrine of nationalities, it is important to mention in broad terms that there is no Belgian nationality with the French nationality, and to establish this essential point with the French nation. On the other hand, the Cabinet of Berlin, being disposed to enter into such arrangements as may suit France to entertain with it, there will be occasion to negotiate a secret treaty which will bind both parties. Without relying on this treaty being a perfectly sure guarantee, it would have the double advantage of compromising Prussia, as being for her a proof of the sincerity of the policy and intentions of the Emperor. I recommended not to hide from ourselves, as long as one knows the character of the King of Prussia and of his Prime Minister, the fact that the late diplomatic incidents, as well as the actual tendencies of public opinion in France, must have opened their eyes to the circumstance that we have not ceased to think of the frontier of the Rhine. To make sure of meeting with the confidence which is necessary for the maintenance of intimate *entente* we must employ ourselves in dissipating those apprehensions which have always been fostered by the expectation of this eventuality, and the apprehensions which have been awakened by our late communications. These results cannot be attained by words; there must be an act (and one which would consist in determining the ultimate fate of Belgium) in concert with Prussia; by proving at Berlin that the Emperor is really looking elsewhere than on the Rhine for that extension necessary to France. After the events which have recently transpired in Germany, this will gain for us at least a relative certainty that the Prussian Government will not place any obstacle in the way of our aggrandisement in the north."

PRUSSIA BEFORE PARIS.

The Crown Prince and His Army in Sight of the French Metropolis.

Versailles (Sept. 20) Correspondence London Times.

It is almost a dream. These glorious realities, "like unto visions," which have blessed the old age of King WILLIAM of Prussia are not for ordinary mortals. To find oneself in Versailles to-night; to have seen Paris the Beautiful at one's feet; to have witnessed the triumphing, if not triumphal, entry of the Crown Prince into the City of the Kings today! I can do but little in the way of recording impressions which are for me, unfortunately, the registering of the facts arising from the *fidelibus oculis subjecta*. But here at 7½ P. M., are the Crown Prince and his staff quartered in this good city, and angry Paris close at hand agitated by a hundred passions, almost, I must think, if I am to judge from our own boldness and security, impotent in harness and force vindictiveness. I will write but an hour and some minutes to the time of closing the post, which now travels only by day to Nancy, where the railroad communication begins with Germany; and so I must hurry on, indeed, and after all leave much unsaid. Head-quarters halted at Ferrières last night. There was quiet all along the front, though now and then there was the boom of a heavy gun from the forts, vexing the outposts, and sending a spasm, perhaps, through the Boulevards, if the report pierced the clamor of voices. This morning the Crown Prince and his staff left Palaiseau at 10 o'clock—a very wise step, for there was really no adequate force to protect us from a *coup de main* if a few thousand men were bent on trying an attack. It was a very interesting day—a reconnoissance, in fact, by the Crown Prince of the ground gained yesterday, and of his position south and south-west of Paris. In the course of the ride the Prince had to pass over the ground of the fight yesterday, and to visit the strong earthwork near Fontenay-aux-Roses, so strangely abandoned by the French at the close of the day. Parisians will know better than Londoners the roads which were taken, and which lead at wide intervals from Bartford to Forchtbil, by Sydenham, so that at last there is by this city in all its glory beneath us—not like London, wreathed in smoke clouds and shrouded by dark, drifted screens of vapor, but clear and distinct as in a photograph, with its long lines of palaces and the populous suburbs. The domes of the Invalides, the towers of Notre Dame, and steeples innumerable, stark and bright in the blaze of the September sun. The route from Palaiseau lay through a charming valley, along which are many chateaus and country mansions, all deserted apparently, and abandoned to the mercy of the strangers. We passed by the noble farm of Les Granges, with its Swiss tower, leaving Massy on our right, and skirting the railway for a little till we reached Igny, where a detachment of infantry received the Prince with loud cheers. The village or town was quite deserted. The notices on the walls, so fierce and urgent, seemed to me a mockery in the death-like silence of the streets. At Bièvre, a little way beyond, there was a small convoy of wounded in the main street, and the flags were hanging out of the windows to mark the hospitals, and many Bavarians swarmed in and out of the houses. The disposition to make a fight of it was shown by the numerous cuttings of the roads and the trees felled uselessly by the way. While the Flanking Fifth were in the rear the night before, and at one place above Bièvre they were attacked as early as 1½ A. M. by a portion of the outlying garrison of Paris. The greater part of the corps *d'armée* had moved on, and the attack was developed impetuously as morning broke, so that the rear brigade of the corps division which had to meet the full blunt of it suffered severely, and lost ground, but before midday the whole aspect of affairs was changed. The Sixth Division of HARTMANN'S Bavarians, consisting of two brigades, came up to the assistance of KINGSMOUT'S Corps, which had also got itself together, and the result was a very handsome repulse, not only recovering the lost ground, but ending in the occupation of a most considerable earthwork, twice larger than the Grand Redan on the ridge over Fontenay-aux-Roses and Clamart, nearly opposite Montrouge, and the capture of nine guns mounted in position, which were left by the French as soon as they saw the column of assault forming. The French regiments engaged, judging from the dead I saw on the field, consisted of the Sixth, Sixteenth, Twenty-seventh, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first Regiments of the Line. The Fifty-eighth seemed to have suffered a good deal also. The abandonment of the earthwork evinced great "demoralization," which is the pet euphemism for a quality which cannot be attributed to most soldiers. This was just above Bièvre, but the combat extended for several miles along the plateau to the south of Meudon, and it is evident the French meant to put in on the line of the Crown Prince's army, to sever its communications, so as to break his army in two. Orders were given to attack over the plain beyond the Abbey-aux-Bois to break up the staff, and at one time there was fire of the forts. At one dip in the plateau I caught a glimpse of Notre Dame and the heights over Charenton; but it was not till we came to Petit Bicêtre that the tokens of the affair of yesterday became plain. Here a sign-post marks eight kilometres to Versailles on one side, west, and four kilometres to Chatenay, on the other, four kilometres to Chastillon, and three kilometres to Bièvre. In the woods around there were dead Frenchmen in all directions. At Chatenay, the village of VOLTAIRE, the Crown Prince and staff halted for a little, and then, taking a by-road, rode up to the captured work, which the Bavarians were busily engaged in making as strong as possible toward the French side. Here all dismounted, and the Crown Prince, going forward on foot with Gen. VON BLUMENTHAL, made a careful examination of the front. Paris was there at his feet in one mass, but the firing from the ridges below showed it was not so in the sense of surrender.

MODERN WARFARE.

How a Woman Perished at Sancellier.

Correspondence of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"I had but just quitted one scene of cruelty, when a new horror encountered me. From a house close behind me came the reports in quick succession of two shots. I turned, and saw a kreuzkopfer, in the exercise of his duty, fall convulsively to the ground. The wounded man he is carrying rolls with him in the dust. From that house proceeded the shots—five, six Bavarians force a way in, the door breaks under the blows of their butt-ends. But the soldiers stand as if stunned. On the threshold appears, armed with double-barreled gun, a tall woman; she may be thirty years old, disheveled gray hairs fall around a fine but noble face. As she regards the soldiers her features are distorted, she laughs wildly, the laugh of this woman is a fearful thing. 'Vous êtes une bête,' calls out a doctor hurrying by. Her laugh is silenced, a torrent of tears flows down her face, she sobs, claims softly, but in tones of heart-rending pain—'Non, je suis épouse, je suis mère! Vous avez assassiné mon mari; vous avez assassiné mes deux fils. Tous mes amis! Je veux en vengeance!' Ah vous ne me tuerez pas, c'est moi qui vous tuerai!' With the last words the old wrath returns. She again grasps the gun. The soldiers have not undeserved her. They want to avenge their comrade and to protect themselves. The doctor stands shuddering, like myself. Before we can say a word the unhappy woman falls, struck by two bullets in the breast. 'Let her die in quiet,' calls out the doctor to the men. They have, in fact, satisfied their revenge. 'She has lost her husband and her two sons.' That makes an impression on the soldiers; silently, they turn away. I turn back with the doctor. We stoop down to the poor woman. Her wounds are fatal. The women regards us wildly. I take her hand, and inwardly pray my Father in Heaven. The words seemed to have pleased her, the tears they come from the heart. Her eyes grow dim, and as she elasped my hand firmly her bosom heaves a last sigh."

ALPINE PERILS.

The Accident on Mont Blanc.

The London *Times* prints copies of two letters on the subject of the melancholy calamity. Rev. J. C. MCCLURE, writing from Geneva, on the 20th of September, to ROBERT BURNS, gives the following brief account:

"I am extremely sorry to inform you that I have now only too much reason to believe that Rev. P. GERMAIN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, perished, with two other travelers and eight guides, in the late deplorable accident on Mont Blanc. He was observed as a devout worshiper at Chamounix on Sunday, Sept. 4, and left for Mont Blanc after writing to you on the 5th or Monday, the 6th. The other party, having been seen on the summit of the mountain on Tuesday, the 8th, are believed to have lost their way, and in the dreadful storm that arose, and which was felt even at this distance, to have been either buried over a precipice or frozen to death. After a painful suspense of a month, the bodies of the bodies have been found, one being that of the gentleman believed by me and others, on the most reliable circumstantial evidence, to be that of Mr. MCCORKINDALE. You know that he wrote to you of his intention to ascend the mountain, and the description given by the *chef de guides* of Chamounix, in connection with the small white necktie found in the valley he had with him in the Hotel de Mont Blanc, leads too sadly to the belief that our fears are verified to the utmost degree. The body, with those of his companions already found, was respectfully buried in the cemetery, at 11 o'clock, in the churchyard of Chamounix. I intended to have gone there to identify his remains, and pay the last respects to them, but I not got information of his burial at the same time as of the body being found. The sorrow in Chamounix, and also in Geneva, is great, and doubtless the relatives of the departed, and the congregation mourning with them the loss of one whose worth I and many know, will accept this Christian sympathy. God's will be done!

"P. S.—The universal opinion is that the season was too late for safety, and by some works for ascent. Snow fell the day the parties were up, and here, forty-five miles off, the gale was terrific and the cold for some hours intense."

Rev. E. D. BURNOWS writes, under date Geneva, Sept. 20:

"In reply to yours of the 16th inst., I must state with the deepest sorrow that the party referred to here about the loss of your near friend Mr. MCCORKINDALE. Two of the bodies of the travelers and three of the bodies of the porters were recovered on Monday, and one body was identified as that of the gentleman whom they knew at the Hotel de Mont Blanc, where he stayed, as Mr. COCKINDALE. I should mention, however, that in the books he wrote 'McCORKINDALE.' Your extracts from his letters, his mention of the Imperial Hotel, 'the big hotel,' opposite where he stayed, entirely remove from our minds the last hope of any mis-identity. The authorities at Chamounix had the bodies interred yesterday morning about 7, much to my surprise, without apprising me, or the kind and active American Consul, who, with several American gentlemen, was waiting anxiously to learn by telegraph when the bodies had been brought into Chamounix, in order to go down. We are informed, however, that the corpses were held in the Mont Blanc Hotel, by whom and of what nature I can tell nothing. The corpses were deposited in the plot of ground round the little English chapel. I sincerely hope that he has left no poor widow or family. May God help them and give them strength to bear the stroke of this dark day, which has woe upon woe all our times, lighten it to all his friends."

THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

A Catholic on the Pope's Attitude in Relation to the Surrender of the Eternal City.

Writing to the London *Times* on Oct. 1, the Earl of DENBIGH, expressing a Catholic view of the Roman occupation, declares that the following is an accurate translation, made from the Italian, of the Pope's response, of the Pope's letter to Gen. KANZLER:

GENERAL: At this moment, when a great sacrilege and the most enormous injustice are about to be consummated, and the troops of the Catholic King, without provocation, say, without even the least appearance of a pretext, invade the Eternal and Immortal Seat of the Catholic world, I feel, in the first place, the necessity of thanking you, General, and our entire army, for your generous conduct up to the present time, for the affection which you have shown to the Holy See, and for your willingness to continue in the same path, in the exercise of your functions. May these words be a solemn document to testify to the discipline, the loyalty and the valor of the army in the service of the Holy See.

As far as regards the duration of the duties, I feel it my duty to command that this shall only consist in such a protest as shall testify to the violence done to us, and nothing more. In other words, that negoti

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Oct. 12,) was again large, although the amount of business transacted was much less than the day before. The lease of the Glenham Hotel property, on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, was finally disposed of. The ground rent on the premises is $10,000 per annum, and the lease has seventeen years yet to run. The auctioneers stated that the rent and taxes now due, amounting to about $16,000, would be deducted from the purchase money, and that the annual rent on the property would be seven per cent. on the value of the land, and the old improvements. After some considerable discussion as to the power to pass a clear title, the lease was put up, and sold to SIDNEY E. CLAPP, of Boston, for $34,100. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee.

The only other transactions effected were made by WILLIAM KENNELLY, who sold the following improved City property: A three-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone-front house, together with a lot, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, $14,600; also, a three-story brick house and lease of lot, on the east side, No. 163 Third-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, $8,900. The last-named lot is subject to a ground-rent of $225 per year. The premises, it was stated, are now rented for $1,600 per annum.

Several postponements of sales were announced, as follows: By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., of the Fifth-avenue property, corner of Thirteenth-street, to Oct. 26; by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, of a lot on the north side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to Oct. 19; by D. M. SEAMAN, of eight lots on Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to Oct. 18; and by the same auctioneer, a valuable house and lot on Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, to Nov. 9. Today, at the Exchange, does not give promise of much business.

The sale of suburban property at New-Dorp, S. I., under the direction of JOHNSON & MILLER, did not take place yesterday, owing to the severe storm. The sale will be made today, and all previous arrangements, together with tickets issued for the free excursion, will hold good for this date. For further particulars in regard to the property, reference is made to our advertising columns. Excursions will also be made today to the Linden Park grounds, where sales of desirable lots continue to attract public attention.

For Saturday of this week two important sales of suburban property are announced, of which attention is called. One of these is the sale to lots by JOHNSON & MILLER, belonging to the Paulding estate, and located at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River. The value of property in this vicinity is too well known, by all persons conversant with real estate matters, to need an extended notice in this column. Eighteen building lots and twenty-five acres of choice land will be offered on Saturday, and sold without reserve to the highest bidder. All the property is handsomely located and surrounded by first-class improvements. The sale will take place on the ground at 12½ P. M., and for the convenience of purchasers special cars will be attached to the 11 o'clock express train from the depot of the Hudson River Railway, at Thirtieth-street. Free tickets can be procured from the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The other sale referred to, which is also to take place on Saturday, is that under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., of property at Pelham, in Westchester County. The sale will be held on the ground at 11 P. M. The property offered adjoins the Pelham Priory, and is accessible from the City. It comprises one large Gothic house, carriage-house, garden, and about five acres of land, and three building sites of from one to five acres; also, small cottage, and about two acres; also, a frame dwelling, in New-Rochelle village, with stable, five minutes' walk from railroad depot. Additional particulars can be obtained from the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street. Both the above sales are attractive ones, and should be well attended.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

Leasehold of property known as the Glenham Hotel, e. s. 5th-av., 75.11 ft. s. of 22d-st., lot 20x98.11 ... $34,100

By William Kennelly.

3-story Nova Scotia stone front house and lot, n. s., No. 25 132d-st., 280 ft. e. of 5th-av. ... $14,600

3-story brick house and lease of lot, e. s., No. 163 3d-av., 179 ft. n. of 15th-st., lot 19x50 ... 8,900

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bloomingdale road, e. s., between 111th and 112th sts., 1 block x—, June, 1849 ... $8,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100 ... 10,000
Ridge-st., e. s., No. 38, 25x100 ... 1,000
West-st., e. s., Nos. 126, 128, [illegible] ... 18,000
21st-st., n. s., 319 ft. w. of 9th-av., 22x104.8, h. and l. ... 15,000
26th-st., s. s., 215.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21.6x98.9, h. and l. ... 10,000
27th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x98.9, stable and lot ... 25,000
31st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9 ... nom.
37th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9 ... 20,000
38th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9 ... 60,000
44th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l. ... 5,725
48th-st., n. s., 219.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.9x74, h. and l. ... 11,000
58th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5 ... 15,000
60th-st., s. s., 80.5 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19.7x100 ... 25,000
60th-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5 ... 25,000
63d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.10 ... 6,000
64th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 60x102.2 ... 3,000
68th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102 ... 6,500
124th-st., s. s., 250.6 ft. w. of [illegible], 18x100.11, h. and l. ... 15,000
124th-st., s. s., 266.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11, h. and l. ... 15,000
126th-st., n. s., 212 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18x122x32x100.11 ... 3,400
127th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., [illegible] ... 3,000
3d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 16.8x100 ... nom.
5th-av., e. s., 60.11 ft. n. of 32d-st., 30x100 ... 45,000

Lease Recorded.

Nassau-st., Nos. 115 and 117, three years, per yr. $6,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. e., 225 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x272 ... $4,500
Butler-st., n. s., 433 ft. w. of Smith-st., 22x100 ... 1,200
Columbia-st., s. e. s., 25 ft. n. of Luquer-st., 25x100 ... 1,800
Clarkson-st., s. s., 2,950 ft. e. of Main-st., 50x200 ... 1,700
De Graw-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20x100 ... 2,250
Eckford-st., e. s., 120 ft. n. of Norman-av., 25x100 ... 1,500
Fort Greene-place, w. s., 405 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 21x78x30.6x84.6, h. and l. ... 5,200
Leonard-st., e. s., 23 ft. s. of North 2d-st., 19x80 ... 4,500
Madison-st., w. s., 160 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 ... 6,000
Myrtle-st. and Myrtle road, northerly intersection, 6 gores and lots ... 5,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 121 ft. n. of Calyer-st., 21x100 ... 1,800
Partition-st., n. e. s., 80 ft. n. w. of Richards-st., 20x80 ... 700
Walton-st., s. e. s., 350 ft. n. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100 ... 900
Warren-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 60x100x80x100x80x200 (q. c.) ... 7,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 50x225 ... 1,500
4th-place, s. s., 63 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 21x132.5 ... 100
9th-st., 100 ft. n. of, and 5th-av., 125 ft. w. of, (rear,) 20x24 ... 500
20th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x100 ... 700
Gates-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 ... 1,000
Gates-av., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 ... 1,000
Gates-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 ... 1,000
Hudson-av. and Marshall-st., s. e. corner, 50x20, one-half share ... 3,000
New-York-av., w. s., 38.1 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100, h. and l. ... 15,000
Van Cott-av., n. s., 59.5 ft. w. of Eckford-st., 45x45.5x51.1x77.4 ... 1,700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Courtlandt.

Albany post road and Creek road, s. e. corner ... $2,500

East Chester.

Railroad-av., n. w. s., lot No. 290, West Mount Vernon, 50x100 ... $280
Bronx-st., s. w. s., lot No. 288, West Mount Vernon, 50x100 ... 165

Morrisania.

133d-st. and Willis-av., n. e. corner, 200x200 ... $30,000

New-Rochelle.

Drake's-lane, e. s., adjoining J. McKissam's, 50x200 ... $1,250

North Castle.

Bedford to Bankville-road, adjoining J. L. Ferris's, 5 acres ... $700

Ossining.

Prospect-place, F. Larkin's property ... $300
Montgomery-st., w. s., P. Markey's property, 45x100 ... 1,150

Somers.

Sandford K. Teed's property, 167½ acres ... $5,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Southfield.

Linden Park, lots Nos. 720 and 721, 50x100 ... $120
Linden Park, lots Nos. 718, 719, 724 and 725, 50x200 ... 270
Linden Park, lots Nos. 544 and 545, 50x100 ... 135
Linden Park, 95 lots ... 19,000
Linden Park, 33 lots ... 6,500
Linden Park, plot A, Old Town road, n. s., 102 ft. e. of Wilson-st., [illegible] ... $16,000

Northfield.

Van Pelt-av., w. s., adjoining Peter Post's, Martha A. Van Pelt's, 40x160 ... $1,200

New-Brighton.

Davis-av., w. s., Thomas Morrison's, 40x217 ... $2,300

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front Mansard-roof house for sale, in Brooklyn, on Clinton-av., 100 feet north of Lafayette-av., west side; the most desirable location in either Brooklyn or New-York; the house is elegantly finished in all respects; French plate-glass, black-walnut ash doors, stairs, &c.; eighteen rooms, any amount of pantries, drawers, &c.—in fact, all modern improvements; twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; a stable lot, if wanted. Also, No. 369 Claremont-av., between De Kalb and Willoughby avs., a two-and-a-half-story brick-front brown-stone basement and trimmings house, ten rooms; has been lately plumbed, overhauled and frescoed by the owner, with the intention of making a permanent home of it; it is a perfect gem; price moderate and terms easy. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 3½ Fulton-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, 22x53¼ feet deep, lot 100 feet, on 60th-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av.; street paved with Belgian pavement to the Park; all the modern improvements; parlor story finished in black-walnut; hall and stairway elegantly wainscoted with marble. The house is built and finished in the best manner, and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Inquire of GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 212 WEST 37TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements; has just been put in complete order; possession immediately; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to JOSIAH S. L. EVERITT & CO., No. 65 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in West 22d-st., near 5th-av., 27x65x100, in good order; butler's pantry, separate laundry, and all other conveniences; will be sold cheap if applied for promptly. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, that beautiful new four-story brown-stone house on 5th-av., fronting the Central Park, 25 feet north of 85th-st.; house 22x60, lot 22x100; price $60,000; terms easy. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SABES, No. 565 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 50 East 49th-st., 20x56x100; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to PALMER & DE FOREST, No. 35 Wall-st.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 182 Grand-st. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOW-PRICED house, No. 113 East 116th-st., near 4th-av., desirable for one or two families. Easy terms and possession. Apply to owner, No. 125 East 116th-st., or No. 250 East 56th-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE FOUR-story brown-stone house, with Mansard roof, 28x52x100; immediate possession. Apply from 9½ to 1 on premises, No. 5 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 4TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., three-story high-stoop brick house 22.6 wide, newly frescoed, and in complete order; all improvements. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 51 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SPLENDID HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.
POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.
We invite the special attention of those who wish to secure elegant sites for country residence to the absolute auction sale of first-class property at

DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON,

On SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, by order of P. J. Armour, Esq., being part of the PAULDING ESTATE.

For beauty and variety of scenery, accessibility and healthfulness of location, and social and educational advantages, it is surpassed by no other suburb. No section is more desirable for residence, no property is more sure of increase in value, and no investment is safer or better. Now is the time to purchase, and this is the favorable opportunity. Remember the day, SATURDAY, Oct. 15. Train leaves at 11 o'clock.
JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A HOME,
A CHEERFUL HOME,
A DELIGHTFUL HOME,
WITH BEAUTY BLOSSOMING ALL AROUND,
AT LINDEN PARK CAN STILL BE FOUND.
TAKE EXCURSIONS, FREE EXCURSIONS,
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 o'clock.
700 LOTS ALREADY SOLD.
They are the best investment in the world. Go quick, you, very quick, if you want to buy. Young men and maidens, old men and matrons are purchasing daily.
Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Missouri and Connecticut have shaken hands with Staten Island over Linden Park property.
GO TO-MORROW,
GO THE NEXT DAY,
GO THE NEXT DAY,
ONLY GO, ONLY GO.
Free tickets at offices of LINDEN PARK LOT ASSOCIATION, No. 37 Park-row (*World* Building.)

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Richard S. Field, of Princeton, N. J.—This beautiful country-seat is widely known for its collection of rare trees and shrubs, its choice variety of plants and its splendid evergreen hedges; there are twenty-nine acres of land; the house is of stone, with parlor, dining-room and library on the first floor, five chambers on the second floor, three with dressing-rooms attached, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. servants' room and garret above; there are two graperies, warm and cold, green-house, gardener's house and all the usual out-buildings; on one part of the property is a frame building in the cottage style, which has been, and may be rented without inconvenience or annoyance to the family occupying the place; to a gentleman with sufficient means, particularly if he has sons to educate, no more elegant or refined home could be found. Photographs and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 150x280, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 2½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depots; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 289 Post-office, New-York.

NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND.—The positive executor's sale of splendid property belonging to the Unkart estate will afford a rare opportunity to purchase beautiful rural sites at the buyer's own price. Every plot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve. Sale takes place on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, on the premises. Free tickets at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

DEY-STREET HOUSE, NO. 34 AND 36 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, TO RENT, PARTLY FURNISHED. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

JAMAICA, L. I.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE residence in perfect order, gas throughout, pleasant surroundings; five minutes from depots, and convenient to City. Apply to owner, B. A. BRINCKERHOFF, Nos. 11 and 13 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND NINE ACRES of land, convenient and desirable location, at Edgewater, S. I. Inquire, between 10 and 2, at No. 20 Broad-st., Room No. 4, New-York.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDSOME Swiss cottage, on Orange Mountain, (no chills and fever,) at a bargain; terms easy. E. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH Station; $8,500; new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia grates. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, within ten minutes' ride of the Post-office and depot. Inquire of EDWIN SWAIN, No. 137 Front-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 87 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.—House and lot, 40 feet front by 100 deep; vacant lot, 40 feet front by 100 feet deep. This property, 83 feet front by 100 feet deep, to let or lease for a term of years. The vacant lot to be improved at the owner's expense to suit the lessee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or F. COTTONET, No. 243 Duane-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York; convenient to railroad and steamboat. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, Room No. 6 *Herald* Building.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house; rent $800; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Greene-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. REEBS, No. 39 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE TO A PRIvate family only; or in apartments, with private table. Apply to Mrs. EATON, No. 13 5th-av.

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in great variety. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—HOUSE ON WEST 11TH-ST., a few doors from Broadway. Apply to GEO. W. COSTER, Room No. 6 *Herald* Building.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESK ROOM TO LET—CORNER Broadway and 33d-st., suitable for an insurance agency. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, OCT. 14, AT 9½ A. M. AT the sales-room, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn.—Rose-wood pianos, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, &c. Also at 12 M., rockaway, buggy, doctor's gig, sorrel horse and bay mare.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT household furniture, piano-forte, on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the elegant residence, No. 57 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Drawing-room suites, etageres, book-case, paintings, bronzes, clocks, carpets, chamber and dining furniture, silver-ware, basement and kitchen furniture.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 386 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, 68 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, Summer, 150 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, 311 kegs Almeria Grapes, 110 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, all landing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MARKETMEN AND OTHERS.
Public notice is hereby given that the new market between 16th and 17th sts., Avenue C and the East River, will be opened for the transaction of business on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1870.
Applications for stands and stalls in said market must be made to the Collector of City Revenue in this department. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1870.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
SATURDAY, OCT. 15,
At 12½ o'clock, on the premises.
ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE, BY ORDER OF P. J. ARMOUR,
OF 18 SPLENDID LOTS ON BROADWAY,
AND 25 ACRES CHOICE LAND,
divided into several elegant building sites, being part of the PAULDING ESTATE, beautifully situated at

DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON,

Selected with great care by the present owner, as constituting the MOST CHARMING SITES FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON RIVER. This first-class property is now for the first time offered at public sale. It is surrounded by the handsome residences of Messrs. Paton, Barbour, Cochrane, Olyphant, Hatch and Schwartzwaelder, is distant only three minutes' walk from the depot, and lies on an elevated ridge, from which there is afforded a varied and extensive landscape. The views of the river, mountains and valleys at this point are of the most picturesque character.

Communication by steam-boat and cars frequent. After May 1 Hudson River trains will run hourly, and the New-York and Boston Road through Saw Mill Valley will be completed for travel next Summer.

The PLOTS ON BROADWAY—a continuation of the WEST-SIDE BOULEVARD—are very desirable for villa residences, being situated in a select neighborhood, and only three minutes' walk from the depot. THIS PROPERTY WILL BE RESTRICTED AGAINST NUISANCES.

The following choice plots will also be sold:
PLOT OF SIX ACRES situated on private road, with large front on Broadway.
PLOT OF TWO ACRES situated on private road near Broadway.
MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF FOURTEEN ACRES, laid out in lawn, drives, &c., at a cost of $30,000, to render it available for immediate improvement. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Without exaggeration, the above is the choicest and most desirable property in the market. It is first-class in every respect. THE SALE WILL BE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE. EVERY PLOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD IN A BONA FIDE MANNER.

Parties seeking investment, or those intending to build, are particularly invited to examine the property, attend the sale and purchase one or more of the most superb rural sites ever offered on the grandest river of the world. Mr. C. G. Storms will be at the depot daily to show the property. SPECIAL CARS will be attached to the 11 o'clock express train of the Hudson River Railroad. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Closing-out Sale
OF LOTS AND PLOTS,
AT RUTHERFURD PARK.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1870,
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
Will sell on the premises of the
RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION,
ABOUT 800 CITY LOTS, IN PLOTS,
and 90 acres of land, in one parcel, between two railroads, to close out the property. Sale peremptory. Terms very easy. Title perfect. Free collation on the ground. Sale to begin at 11 A. M. A special train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Boonton Branch, will leave New-York, by Barclay and Christopher-street Ferries, at 10 o'clock, and the train will leave Hoboken at 10½ A. M.; also from ferries foot of Chambers and 23d-st., by Erie Railway. For circulars and free passes apply to the auctioneer, at No. 77 Cedar-st., and in the office of the Company, at No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.
A twenty-one years' lease of the fine residence of the late
D. FANSHAW,
situated on the 5th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., with about fourteen lots and gores, will be sold
AT AUCTION,
BY A. J. BLEECKER & SONS,
At No. 111 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The mansion-house is substantially built, also 42x60 feet 6 inches, and contains thirteen rooms.
For further particulars inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., where a map of the property may be seen, and permits may be procured.
HARRIET A. FANSHAW.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of October next, to shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th day of October and opened on the 2d day of November next.
The capital stock of the Company has been increased one million dollars, in conformity with the proceedings of the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1869, and the same is offered to stockholders at par in the proportion of one additional share to each sixteen shares held by them on the closing of the transfer-books, said stock to be subscribed and paid for on or before the 1st day of November next, at which date negotiable scrip will be issued, entitling the holder to convert the same into shares of stock on and after 1st December next, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple of the same.
Stockholders not having complied with the above requirements by the 1st day of November next will be considered as having waived their right to subscribe, and the stock will be otherwise disposed of.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by JOHN J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1870.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY, DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20
Will draw interest from Oct. 1 at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.
SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings from 5 to 7.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of October will draw INTEREST from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000
received, and interest thereon allowed at the rate of
SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Interest commences quarterly—January, April, July and October.
ASSETS ... $2,510,082 82
SURPLUS ... 189,500 00
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $7,758,946 00.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 298 6th-av., Booth's Theatre.
Money deposited before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, at 7 per cent. per annum.
Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec'y, WM. M. GILES, Pres't.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, } Vice-Presidents.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER of 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets ... $3,035,552 62 | Surplus ... $184,551 63

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane.—Blank books, paper and stationery, all kinds, at low prices. Books made to pattern. Job printing and lithographic work. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds.
INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 15 AND DEC. 15,
AT THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE CHERRY VALLEY, SHARON AND ALBANY RAILROAD connects Albany, by way of Cobleskill, with the largely frequented watering places, Sharon Springs and Cherry Valley. It runs through a very rich agricultural country, thickly settled, and many thriving villages. The length of the road is twenty-two miles from Cobleskill to Cherry Valley; it is perpetually leased to the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, which road is again perpetually leased to the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY. The lease made to the latter Company provides that they shall run and keep in first-class order the Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad, the latter to receive fifty per cent. of the gross earnings. THE ROAD IS THOROUGHLY WELL BUILT AND EQUIPPED, AND HAS RUN REGULARLY SINCE THE 10TH OF JUNE LAST. ITS EARNINGS HAVE BEEN:

June ... $1,596 27
July ... 3,762 00
August ... 6,146 00

OF WHICH FIFTY PER CENT. IS PAID TO THIS ROAD, AND IT IS THUS DEMONSTRATED THAT IN THE FIRST FEW MONTHS THEIR EARNINGS EXCEED BY THIRTY PER CENT. THE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTEREST ON THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. There is no doubt that the business in future will increase vastly, and it is not extravagant to estimate the earnings of the next year at double those of this year, thus making the privilege of conversion a valuable one, as the stock will no doubt soon earn dividends of ten per cent. per annum.

THE CAPITAL STOCK IS $300,000, WHICH HAS BEEN ALL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP IN CASH. The whole issue of Mortgage Bonds is $300,000, which is the only lien on the entire property. The trustees of the mortgage are J. Pierrepont Morgan, of Dabney, Morgan & Co., and T. F. Olcott, Vice-President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Albany.

The bonds bear seven per cent. interest, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

Fifty thousand dollars of the bonds have been sold, and we offer the remaining $250,000 AT 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AND DO NOT HESITATE TO RECOMMEND THEM AS AN UNDOUBTED A 1 BOND, WHICH IS FULLY EQUAL AS A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT TO ANY FIRST MORTGAGE BOND QUOTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
NO. 28 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

St. Louis County, Mo.,
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
For sale by H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK
CITY 5s OF 1870
WANTED AT 100.
NEW-YORK CITY 7s OF 1880
For sale. GEO. K. SISTARE.

Cammann & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.
Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO.
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

Wanted, $50,000 Bonds
OF THE
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA
RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF MICHIGAN AND INDIANA,
Issued to Lebbeus Chapman, Henry V. Poor, and J. M. Edwards, Trustees, and bearing date July 1, 1861.
A liberal price will be paid.
W. B. SCOTT & Co., No. 44 Pine-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 96 Washington-street, Boston, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of utilizing the clay lands of the Company by the manufacturing of brick, and for any other legal business which may come before the meeting. By order of the Directors. G. T. W. BRAMAN, Sec.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order.
H. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1870.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 173, 93, 139, 303, 342, 352, 69, 319, 125, 277, 481, 20, 349, 198, 364, 235, 231, 380, 259, 303, 193, 393, 242 and 324, of $1,000 each, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE & BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870. C. H. TUCKER, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and only 25 miles of track are to be laid to complete the road. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½, and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 8th day of October, 1870.

DR.—RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,586,480 74
Overdrafts		448 39
United States bonds to secure circulation		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		408,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		127,400 00
Superintendent Bank Department, at Albany		4,250 00
Due from other national banks		31,423 39
Due from other banks and bankers		134 50
Banking-house		75,000 00
Other real estate		7,300 00
Current expenses		11,991 75
Taxes paid		9,074 80
Cash items		22,719 24
Exchanges for Clearing-house		209,579 56
Bills of other national banks		54,239 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		4,877 25
Specie, viz.: coin	$4,180	
Gold Treasury notes	48,000—	52,180 00
Legal-tender notes		192,851 00
Three per cent. certificates		260,000 00
Total		$4,430,925 23

CR.—LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Discount	$22,509 63	
Interest	20,120 12	
Profit and loss	17,920 76—	60,550 51
National bank circulation outstanding		264,707 00
State bank circulation outstanding		4,084 00
Dividends unpaid		2,966 25
Individual deposits	$1,629,064 80	
Certified checks	44,048 99—	1,673,113 79
Due to national banks		723,275 18
Due to other banks and bankers		111,319 14
Total		$4,430,925 23

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of October, 1870.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
Correct. Attest:
JOHN W. MESSEREAU, J. C. CHAMBERLAIN, JOS. BRITTON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, at close of business Oct. 8, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,353,740 08
Overdrafts		4,596 08
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,200,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
Due from other national banks		730,927 90
Due from other banks and bankers		44,687 95
Furniture and fixtures		21,988 42
Current expenses	$35,023 54	
Taxes paid	35,423 01—	70,446 55
Premiums		120,000 00
Cash items, (including stamps,)		259,575 04
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,430,522 92
Bills of other national banks		10,000 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels,)		6,575 92
Specie, viz.:		
Coin	$1,423 33	
Gold Treasury notes	52,440 00	
Checks	1,530 56—	55,393 89
Legal-tender notes		917,751 00
Three per cent. certificates		1,790,000 00
Total		$16,345,141 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund	214,129 00
Discount	101,767 74
Exchange	3,751 67
Interest	42,401 17
Profit and loss	1,510 01
National bank circulation outstanding	1,895,000 00
Individual deposits	3,877,970 27
Certified checks	270,907 88
Cashier's checks outstanding	28,336 12
United States deposits	40,944 68
Due to national banks	6,039,519 91
Due to other banks and bankers	732,083 10
Dividends unpaid	6,720 00
Total	$16,345,141 45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, C. F. COLES, Cashier of the Central National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of October, 1870. CHAS. E. BOGERT, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest: WM. A. WHEELOCK, H. B. CLAFLIN, CHAS. G. LANDON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York at the close of business on the 8th day of October, 1870:

Loans and discounts		$10,190,008 99
United States bonds to secure circulation		6,825,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		250,000 00
United States bonds on hand		880,000 00
New-York State and City stock		97,000 00
Due from national banks		104,683 86
Due from other banks and bankers		102,827 49
Banking-house		400,000 00
Current expenses		28,665 44
Checks on out of town banks		78,102 30
Checks, &c., in exchanges		2,920,876 92
Fractional currency and nickels		2,080 06
National bank notes		287,524 00
Specie—Coin	$12,261 68	
Gold treasury notes	502,220 00	
Checks payable in gold	45,257 50—	560,739 18
Legal-tender notes		900,219 00
Three per cent. certificates		3,205,000 00
Total		$28,030,763 24
Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$3,022,114 98	
Profits	285,439 06—	3,307,554 04
Circulating notes outstanding		4,848,070 00
Dividends unpaid		26,595 00
Individual deposits	$4,875,258 07	
Certified checks	1,755,315 39	
United States deposits	128,033 61	
Due national banks	1,023,943 32	
Due other banks	585,992 31—	7,848,543 20
Total		$28,030,763 24

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of October, 1870. GEO. H. CAREY, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest:
A. A. LOW, DENNING DUER, GEORGE T. ADEE, } Directors.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, WM. A. ANDERSON was unanimously elected President of this Company, vice WM. A. THOMSON, Esq., resigned, and C. W. PARMELEE was appointed Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—A FEW FIRST-class men to canvass for the "American Bond Detector," a work of great value and importance to all holders of Government Securities, and to bankers, brokers, merchants and professional men. Price, $10. Liberal discount to agents. Also ladies of education, competent to introduce financial works. Extra inducements given. Call upon or address J. W. LE BARNES, Room No. 105 Astor House.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN WOMAN FULLY competent to take charge of a dress-making department in a benevolent institution and instruct young girls for the business. Address W. S., Box No. 2,717 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD GUIDE-ROLLER, AT the New-York Rolling Mill. Address, with reference, No. 450 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 127 East 46th-st.

GROOM WANTED—PROTESTANT, SINgle, who thoroughly understands horses, and is willing to be useful in the country. J. H. SMITH, No. 28 Thomas-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 11, 1870.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the tax-books for real estate will be opened for payment at this office on SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 15.
Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.
BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by a very active and competent lady, whose references for the position will be found unexceptionable; the advertiser can be seen at her present situation, where she has been as housekeeper for the past five years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to assist in the nursery; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 349 East 22d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; has two years' reference from her last place. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 104 Orchard-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL of respectability wishes to obtain a position as lady's maid or seamstress or chamber-maid; understands operating on machine; has over four years' City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A COMPEtent seamstress and dress-maker, who understands all kinds of family sewing and operating, to go out by the day or week, or would take a situation in a first-class family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 39 West 17th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant young woman; is a thorough laundress; or as chamber-maid, or as laundress and to do fine washing; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner. Call at No. 128 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; would like her little girl, 4 years of age, with her; country preferred; best reference given if required. Call at 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable young woman, as chamber-maid and fine washer; is competent in either; can flute and do up fine clothes in the best manner; good references. Call at No. 135 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as thorough cook; understands her business; will assist in the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 4 West 21st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or good seamstress and operator; satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 290 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 176 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; can do all kinds of fluting; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 244 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing in a small family; first-class references given. Apply for two days at No. 224 2d-av., corner 4th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Cornelia-st., second door from 4th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid or seamstress in a private family. Apply at No. 326 West 17th-st. The best of reference, if required. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress or to assist in chamber-work, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 146 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable widow woman as cook in a family of two or three persons; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 221 West 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; has no objection to help in chamber-work or plain sewing; best City references can be given. Apply at No. 136 West 2[illegible]-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a private family as waitress; would assist in chamber-work; understands her work; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address No. 162 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family, or as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, and take care of children; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; has four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 604 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and sewer, or to take care of grown children and do sewing; best of City references. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; best reference given. Call at No. 122 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married woman (with a child thirteen months old) to do general house-work in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 64 Division-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as a child's nurse; understands feeding a baby by a bottle; City reference. Apply at No. 254 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 120 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 14 East 26th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young woman as seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, &c.; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, a situation as cook; understands English and French cooking; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; ten years' City reference. Apply at No. 116 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS in a private family; can give unexceptionable reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 411 West 29th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook; has three years' reference from her last place; no objection to plain washing. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family as chamber-maid or waitress; would go as parlor-maid; City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to take care of children, and sew, or to do chamber-work and sew; good reference. Call or address No. 380 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Call at 151 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 342 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 104 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation in the City; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; over two years' references; wages $12. Can be seen at No. 456 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 239 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL house-work by a respectable Protestant woman. Apply for two days at No. 244 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 338 3d-av., above 25th-st., old number.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid. Call or address No. 29 West 29th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found a number of very select servants, suitable for private families, boarding-houses and hotels, in City and country, both Protestant and Catholic.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 4th-av., (established twenty-two years,) first-class male and female help of all nations constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended, and capable Protestants and Catholics of all nations can be obtained today at No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d-st.; established fourteen years; prompt attention given all orders.

LADIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS servants of all nationalities, can be suited immediately at the office No. 136 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO is a first-class cook and understands all kinds of baking and desserts, a situation in a private family; none but those paying good wages need apply; references if required. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISters; one as good cook and would assist with washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 502 West 14th-st., near 10th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 250 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE with ten years' City reference from last employer, a situation; can take full charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at No. 1,294 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, side dishes, game, pastries, jellies, desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation as nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid; good City reference. Call at No. 6 West 21st-st., from 11 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting; best City references. Call at No. 247 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; best of references. Call at No. 249 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., upper floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, A SITuation as first-class cook in a first-class private family or hotel; understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 180 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 331 East 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has the best of reference. Call at No. 221 East 36th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing if required; good City reference given. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 240 East 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as nurse. Call at No. 163 Essex-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing at her own house; good reference given. Call at No. 229 West 17th-st.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 88 4TH-AV., A large number of English, French, professed, Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, young girls for house-work, waitresses, nurses and those lately landed.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 202 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Protestant young man as first-class coachman; temperate and trustworthy; a careful driver; four years' unexceptionable City reference from former employer. Call or address THOMAS, Coleman's harness-store, No. 1,232 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged man, without a family, as coachman, or groom; is a first-rate driver, and thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED Protestant as coachman, who has long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; can produce the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. A note addressed to J. P., Box 210 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; is married, no children; his wife is a first-class laundress; sober, honest and careful driver; understands well the care of horses and carriages; best of reference. Inquire at No. 69 Fulton-st. for COACHMAN.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find a situation for his gardener and farmer; a married man, without family, who leaves his present place on account of a change in his employer's plans. Address MELVILLE BROWN, Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman or good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who has lived seven years with him; he is sober, honest and industrious; understands his business thoroughly. Address B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a single man who has the best of City references. Any commands left at the bookstore, No. 937 Broadway, for S. T., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion to take care of horses and drive; can do plain garden work and milk; has no objection to City or country; has two years' recommendations. Inquire at No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man of long experience in the management of green-houses, graperies and fruits; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. Address N. N., seed-store, No. 23 Park-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man, as first-class coachman and groom; best of reference as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Address W. A., Belmont Hotel, No. 135 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman who thoroughly understands his business; has eleven years' experience and can come well recommended; will be found obliging. Address J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 535 Hudson-st., Albion Hotel, Room No. 20.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman, as first-class waiter in a private family; well recommended. Address WAITER, No. 35 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER BY A young man, a native of England; good experience as above; best City reference given. Address G. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Scotchman; understands his business; good City driver; has five years' reference. Address P. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; best City references from last place. Address M. P., No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Address H. M., at Mr. Morris' store, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, E. C. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable married man; wife will go as cook or laundress; good City references. Address P. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who has a thorough knowledge of the business and the best of reference. City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman and groom; can clip and singe horses. Can be seen at No. 336 Broadway, or address T. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man who speaks both French and English, and gives the best of reference. Apply at No. 136 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Apply to Mr. KELLY, No. 155 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; will give six years' reference. Address J. Ravenswood, Long Island.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; City or country. Call or address MARTIN, No. 134 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter or clerk in a store; the best of reference given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING GIVEN UP his establishment, is desirous of finding a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at No. 112 Duane-st., upstairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL CAPITAL.—WANTED, BY A house with an established trade, a special partner, to take the place of a retiring partner, who can furnish $60,000 to $100,000, Jan. 1, 1871; business a staple one, long established, paying well, can safely be increased, and is under experienced management by men of integrity. Full particulars given on personal interview. Address, with real name, which will be treated in confidence if desired, JOBBERS, Box No. 3,113 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 5 | Algeria, Saturday, Oct. 22
Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13 | Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26
Siberia, Saturday, Oct. 15 | Malta, Thursday, Oct. 27
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 19 | Tripoli, Saturday, Oct. 29
Caledonia, Thurs., Oct. 20 | China, Wednesday, Nov. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold.
First Cabin to Paris ..... $145 gold.
Return tickets ..... $200 gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.
Return tickets, to Liverpool and Queenstown, $150, gold.
Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Drafts at sight of leading gives for Halifax, Glasgow, Hayre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, also for Moulins and cards.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA will embark, from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, 13th October. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
NOTE.—No 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to any place in Europe, quickly, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia ..... Sat. Oct. 15 | Britannia ..... Wed. Oct. 19
Italia ..... Sat. Oct. 22 | Helvetia ..... Wed. Oct. 26
Australia ..... Sat. Oct. 29 | Caledonia ..... Wed. Nov. 16
Columbia ..... Sat. Nov. 5 | Britannia ..... Wed. Nov. 23
Europa ..... Sat. Nov. 12 | Iowa ..... Wed. Dec. 14
Cambria ..... Sat. Nov. 19 | Caledonia ..... Wed. Dec. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $45.
Certificates at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices in
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Gansevoort-st.
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMAIRE ..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19
PEREIRE ..... DAUTE ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE ..... ROUSSIN ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 12
WASHINGTON ..... PARIS-JONES ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 26
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wines):
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
The Company do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ..... Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH ..... Oct. 26, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITNEY ..... Nov. 2, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ..... Nov. 9, at 4 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. LEDLEY ..... Nov. 16, at 5 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FERNALD ..... Nov. 23, at 6 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 gold.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax) ..... Tuesday, Oct. 18, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
AND each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Cork ..... $75 | To Cork $80
To London ..... 80 | To London 85
To Halifax, N. S. ..... 20 | To Halifax, N. S. 25
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, THOLAS, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.
LONDON DIRECT.
VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $33, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and surgical advice free.
OCT. 20, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB, Oct. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEPAUGH, Nov. 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. H. SLOCUM, Dec. 20.
These splendid steamers sail on the above days, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. THORNTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 12 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK ..... Oct. 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS ..... Oct. 20
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS ..... Oct. 27
For freight or passage apply to
C. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steamship
CITY POINT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship
DE SOTO,
T. H. MOXON, Commander,
now at her dock receiving cargo, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, 15th October, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 39 East River on SATURDAY, Oct. 22.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 344 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 8 N. R. The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
Splendid fishing at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in saving the travelers from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in locating the traveler from location, and in infinity of unexpected cases to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH,
THURSDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. PARSLOE, SATURDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 15 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 10 West-st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Oct. 18, from Pier No. 15 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. G. G. R. R.,
No. 429 Broadway.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent, C. R. R.,
No. 429 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 308 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
STH-AV., CORNER 50TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department, Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 420 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 29. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. GARDNER, Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SITUATED ON THE HUDSON, ON THE RIVER.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MINING SCHOOL with A WELL-TRAINED BOREL, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS CONSTOCK'S,
NO. 43 WEST 37TH-ST.,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Vacancies now filled in October.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department for French and German, if desired, may be had, after the school hours above, and will be organized Oct. 1.
M. ROMAN, a native of Paris, and tutor for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLI'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 67 AND 271 WEST 3D-ST.
Business a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and Evening Classes for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 34 WEST 37TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Terms, $100 per quarter, from NOV. 21.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 326 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 34 West 30th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, and Doctor of Philosophy. Tuition, $100. Special students received without examination. Preparatory aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular course, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues, apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and American education to moderate language, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Bonnet. Lewis' Gymnasium. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Pine Grove, on the Delaware River, Twenty miles from N. Y. BLAIR & SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, (removed from Brainard Institute, Cranbury, N. J.)—Live school; thirty years' experience. Send for a circular.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen for a new and fine location, No. 44 West 38th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS"—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 22. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st. (removed from 47 W. 38d-st.). Primary department for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 E'way, cor. 30th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss S. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, 14th September. Circulars can be obtained at the place, or at No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 619 6th-av., reopens Sept. 12. Boarding and day pupils prepared for entrance to business or the departments of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full information, address Rev. I. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN Miss Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 109 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, of Home Journal, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 22.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. E. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 185 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 6 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 22. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (EST. 1836,) NO. 1,201 BROADWAY, corner of 32d-av., reopened Sept. 12. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business.
M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

DR. SEETRETT'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 12, at No. 105 West 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 813 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 806 8th-av., corner of 53d-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 651 8th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 22. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 16 Washington-st.

MISS PERRINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 108 East 38th-st., Sept. 22.

ADDRESS A. F. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school for Misses and children, No. 250 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 22.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 1 East 53d-st., near 5th-av., Fifth-av. omnibus, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. STOKES' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 19 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,126 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 128 West 34th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN.
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college in reasonable terms, and opens the twenty-eighth academic year, Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 120, 122 AND 124 EAST 27TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 575 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick as lightning, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

LYONS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 857 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Fifteenth year.
Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate. He wholly instructs the College class, and moreover that all from this school shall have ample fitness. He four years, 20 have entered College—2 Columbia, 4 Yale, 1 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light-gymnasium. Only pure contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Nos. 146 and 148 West 38th and 39th sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 37TH-ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 12 Bleecker-st., corner Mt.-st.
(Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 6 West 14th-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE,
No. 18 West 45th-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 22.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 223 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 45th-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 21, 1870. Send for circular. Address as No. 24 West 45th-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHERBURNE, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. For particulars, address the Rev. RICHARD S. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at S. Lockwood's book-store.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 21 West 45th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Hebrew; Commercial, Classical and Scientific Departments.
E. PEZANDIE, Principal.

MRS. MARY BODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, 25 No. 102 West 45th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,202 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 157 7th-av.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASSES" for ladies, will reopen on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at her residence, No. 19 West 38th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. BOWN, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day school for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 32d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, 22 East 38th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 40th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trumper's Lyric Hall, No. 722 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 12.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 619 6th-av., reopens Sept. 12. Boarding and day pupils prepared for entrance to business or the departments of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May. Students may enter at any time, and be visited out further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY LONG CONNECTED WITH the best schools in the City has a few hours disengaged; she instructs in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, history, literature, and usual English branches; unblemished references given. Address D., No. 544 West 23d-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 72 Day-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.
MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.
jo30-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.
GEORGE I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.
jo30-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at his residence, No. 18 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870.
SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.
jo30-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY Y. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 172 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of September, 1870.
CALVIN C. FOWELL, Executor.
se15-lawsmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.
ROBERT W. BOOTMAN,
Administrator, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE-INLAID SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $25 up to $200.
T. R. STEWART & CO.,
No. 222 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLE-INLAID MANTELS of the most important patterns. Mouldings and ornaments gilded. A. ELAKER, Steam Marble Works, No. 104 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.—N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOME ROOM, FURNISHED or not, bed-room connecting, to rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; terms moderate. Address box No. 114 Times Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor and bedroom, elegantly furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in the vicinity of 5th Cleveland and Broadway Hotels; terms moderate. Address D., Box No. 128 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET elegant second story, well furnished with every accommodation, private table; location very desirable; best references given. Address C. R. P., Box No. 113 Times Office.

A FAMILY OF PARTY OF ADULTS willing to pay for exquisite and exclusive accommodations, can find a suite of rooms, with private table, by applying at No. 2 West 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 48 East 19th-st., between 4th-Av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY front room, furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class; family small. Apply at No. 22 West 17th-st.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wife, or single gentleman, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 249.—A SITTING room and bedroom on first floor; also a double and single room on second floor; at moderate price, with board.

NO. 122 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTH-WEST CORNER IVY-LEAGUE.—Two elegantly furnished floors to let, with private table only; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 7 WEST 38TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms, also single rooms, to let; desirable location; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

NO. 63 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR board, with large well furnished rooms, on third and fourth floors, for gentlemen roaming together, or gentleman and wives.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for families or single gentlemen, No. 106 East 15th-st., near Union-square; central location; accessible to all parts of the City; terms moderate.

NOS. 12 AND 15 WEST 30TH-ST.—Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board or private table; houses, rooms, furniture and location first-class.

A BEDROOM AND PARLOR, ELEGANTLY furnished, with or without board, private table, in a well-educated Parisian family. Apply at No. 15 East 34th-st., near Madison Park.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND second floors, in a handsomely-furnished house, with private table, if desired; exclusive use bath, &c; location unexceptionable. Apply at East 21st-st.

ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE room to let, with or without board, to gentlemen, with reference. Apply at No. 102 East 34th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—ONE LARGE room on fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; house first-class in every respect.

NO. 165 MADISON-AV., NEXT CORNER 34th-st.—Two elegant suites of rooms to let, with private table; best references given and required.

NO. 123 MADISON-AV., SECOND door from 30th-st.—First and second floor en suite; handsomely furnished, with first-class board.

NO. 25 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board, separately or en suite; also, a hall bedroom on third floor.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO Coleman House.—Furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly; breakfast if desired.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS FOR families and single gentlemen, with first-class board, at No. 124 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A FEW HANDSOMELY AND EXtensively new furnished rooms to let, in elegant private house. No. 68 East 4th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter, three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant, farm-house, about 1½ miles from the City, high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. R., Bogota, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall; also, furnished cottage to let.
JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without family, a suite of furnished apartments, with private table; must be well and tastefully furnished and in a cheerful situation, near 4th-av. and 24th-st. None but first-class need apply. Address, with description, terms, &c., A. W. C., Box No. 2,011 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM in a private family, between 16th and 20th sts. and 4th and 5th aves., by a young gentleman of respectability. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Box No. 107 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 241 4th-av.
ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 64 Duane-st. | No. 768 Broadway, | New-York.
Nos. 108 and 110 (new nos.) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 42 North 9th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of fabric, from silk, satin, velvet, ladies' garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

A REAL INDIAN SHAWL FOR SALE A FOR $100.—No. 175 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND HATS THIS

LOCAL POLITICS.

Colored Mass-Meeting at Cooper Institute.

The Hall Crowded with the Friends of Freedom.

Speeches by Rev. Mr. Butler, Gen. Sharpe, Rev. N. H. Turpin, Mr. White and Others.

A very largely-attended mass-meeting of colored people was held at Cooper Institute last evening. The hall was packed to overflowing with a very orderly assemblage, among whom were a number of colored women and a considerable number of white men. A band of music was in attendance, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. JOHN F. BULLE presided, assisted by twenty-two Vice-Presidents and ten Secretaries. Among the former were Rev. C. B. Ray, Rev. William Spelman, Rev. H. H. Garnet, Rev. John Robertson and Senator Ruby. Marshal SHARPE occupied a seat on the platform, together with JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., and a few other white gentlemen. After prayer the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It was under a Republican Administration, and with the approval of the Republican Party, that slavery was abolished forever in the United States; and

Whereas, By the action of the Republican Legislatures, the right to vote has been secured to all male citizens of the United States, without respect to race, complexion or previous condition of servitude; therefore

Resolved, That we recognize the Republican Party as the true party of liberty and progress, and pledge ourselves, as between it and the Democratic Party, to give it our undivided fealty and support.

Resolved, That in view of the reduction of the national debt, of the removal of national taxes, and of the confidence shown by capitalists in the soundness of our national securities, we regard the administration of President GRANT as eminently honest and practical.

Resolved, That the completeness and success of Republican measures, State and national, is a clear proof of the statesmanship and forethought of Republican leaders, and will secure for them on the page of history a reward awarded only to men of masterly talents and of sincere devotedness to the public interest and the public weal.

Resolved, That we indorse and will vote for the Republican State ticket, headed by STEWART L. WOODFORD for Governor, and SIGISMUND KAUFMAN for Lieutenant-Governor, because we believe the candidates chosen are not only capable in themselves, but because we believe they will faithfully support two vital measures in the Republican policy, namely, financial integrity and the purity of the franchise.

Mr. ADAMS sung a political song, after which Rev. Mr. BUTLER (colored) was introduced, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He referred to the last time he attended a meeting in Cooper Institute, when the colored people celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and thanked God that he had so large an attendance on this occasion to ratify the nominations of the Republican Party as free men and as voters. He regretted that the colored race was as ignorant as they are, and was sorry to find that some colored men were so blind to their interests as to vote for the Democratic candidates. He held that no colored man had a right to vote away the liberties of his race and against the interests of his people. The sufferings of two hundred and fifty years forbade it. If he could strip the audience before him he could show the scars and welts of slavery upon the backs of many of the men and women. He appealed to his audience to know if they should forget Milliken's Bend, Fort Wagner, and other battle fields, where colored soldiers suffered, and was answered by an emphatic negative. Then he said, "Mark every black man who votes with the Democratic Party. That was the party which sustained slavery; which assisted in enforcing the Fugitive Slave law; which systematically opposed everything for the benefit of the black man, and hunted the colored people for three days in July, burned their orphan asylum, and hung some of our fathers and brothers to lamp-posts. He said that he never could forget that, and he trusted that none of his hearers ever would. There was a time when politicians were very pleasant, and that was about election time. He should not be surprised if some Democratic politician should say, in order to get the colored man's vote, that some of his ancestors were colored people. He did not know how it was up here, but there was a great deal of that done down South, and there the relationship was nearer than a great grandfather. The Democrats were beginning to admire the colored man very much now, and even some of the women were curling their hair in imitation of colored women. He said that wool was getting up now. A few years ago, cotton was king, but now wool was looking up. He concluded by appealing to his friends not, under any circumstances, to vote the Democratic ticket.

Gen. SHARPE, United States Marshal, was then introduced. He said that he considered it a proud privilege to be present with them to-night, and welcome to the rights of citizenship the members of a race who have so long been deprived of their rights. As the representative of the executive authority of the United States, he welcomed his audience on this auspicious occasion. After alluding to the heroism of the colored troops during the war, he referred to the duty of his hearers in this canvass, and urged them, for the sake of their brethren at the South and for themselves, to act rightly on this occasion, and adhere inflexibly to the principles of the Republican Party.

Rev. N. H. TURPIN was the next speaker. In the course of his remarks he said that though slavery was dead, the tail of prejudice still lived. There were excellent mechanics among the colored men, but owing to the prejudice of the whites, they could not get employment as such. But thanks to the Republican Party, the colored man was entitled to vote, and that was a great thing. He did not ask social equality, but he did ask that the colored man should enjoy political and religious equality. If the colored men were good enough to fight old JEFF. DAVIS, they were good enough to vote, as the equal of the white man. He referred to the first martyr for freedom—old JOHN BROWN—which elicited cheers for JOHN BROWN. He claimed relationship with every one in the house, and proved it by declaring that Noah had three sons, and the whole human family sprang from these three. In conclusion, he urged his hearers never to forget the Republican Party, which raised them to political equality, and hoped to see the day when a colored man would be looked upon as an equal of the white man. He believed, if the Democratic Party could get the ascendency in Congress, they would throw every negro back into slavery again. Any colored man who would vote for such a party as that deserved to be branded.

Mr. WHITE, (colored) of Albany, was next introduced, and, after a few preliminary remarks, sang "John Brown," the entire audience joining in the chorus.

Gen. HIGHT, of Kentucky, was the next speaker, and referred briefly to his experience in that State. In conclusion, he urged his hearers to stand by the principles of the Republican Party, which had been instrumental in giving them their freedom and political rights.

The meeting then adjourned, with cheers for the Republican ticket.

THE REGISTRY.

Appointment of Inspectors in Accordance with the New National Law—Points in the Law of the Last Legislature.

Tuesday next, the 18th inst., will be the first day for the registration of persons qualified to vote at the coming election. In accordance with the law passed at the last session of Congress, Judge WOODRUFF, of the United States District Court, has appointed two inspectors, one from each party, to supervise the registry and attend the polls on election day, to see that there is a fair election and an honest count. The list of names were transmitted to United States Marshal SHARPE yesterday, and the men will be on hand at the various election districts to begin the work assigned to them on Tuesday next. It is said that Mayor HALL has agreed to appoint one Republican inspector of election for each district, in accordance with the amended Election law passed at the last Legislature, though the "Ring" claim that under the law as it was tinkered by them after its passage, he is under no obligation to give the Republicans any show whatever, but could, if he chose, select all three of the inspectors from Tammany Hall. The inspectors of election, as well as all other citizens, should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the Election law passed by the last Legislature, as it contains several provisions of great importance to such as choose to avail themselves of them, to prevent fraud and secure an honest election. These provisions were inserted by Republican Senators, who were allowed by the Tammany Ring to make the law much more stringent than it had been, in return for their votes for the new Tammany charter. Among these provisions are the following, which should be carefully noted by Republicans who should see to it that they are enforced:

SEC. 10. At every general election for Ward, District, City, County, State, or judicial offices, each political party shall have the right of a challenger at each place of voting, who shall be assigned such position as will enable him to see each elector as he offers his vote, and who shall be protected in the discharge of his duty by the Police.

Section nine provides that the last meetings of the registers for enrolling voters shall be on the Monday and Tuesday preceding the week on which the election is to be held, thus giving a full week's time to citizens to examine the registry. It also provides that on the Thursday preceding the election, the Registers shall hold a final meeting, which shall be kept open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening, and at which any citizen shall have the right to examine the registry and to require the registers to write the words "to be challenged" opposite the name of any person on the registry whom such citizen shall declare not to be in his opinion a qualified voter. If such person so marked shall offer his vote on election day, it is then made the duty of the inspectors to challenge him, and if he insists upon voting, to make him swear in his vote. Any inspector violating this provision is declared guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of not less than one nor more than five years, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding any office in the State. Section nine also requires the Registers to enter, opposite the name of every person registered, the street and number of the house occupied by him; "and if the person so registered shall reside in a block or tenement-house, the name of the same, if designated by name, and the number of the room or rooms occupied by the person or persons so registered, if the same are numbered."

Sections 25 and 26 make it a felony for any person to register, or cause himself to be registered, in any district in which he is not a qualified voter, or to vote, or offer to vote, in any district where he is not legally entitled to vote, or to vote more than once at any election, or to personate any other person, real or fictitious, and offer to vote in the name of such person.

Section 13 provides that "each candidate for any office to be filled at the election may, by a certificate in writing, signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons so designated for that office."

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Twentieth Assembly District German Soldiers' and Sailors' Club.

The Twentieth Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors', and German Club, numbering over 500 members—all Germans—held their regular weekly meeting last night at Grimm's Garden, Third-avenue near Forty-ninth-street. The hall was crowded. Major GLAUBENSKLE occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by a spirited address by the Chairman. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Tammany corruption, and advising all Germans to vote for the Republican ticket.

Mr. RICHARDS, in proposing the resolutions, spoke at length, referring to the crushing despotism by which Tammany Hall rules this City. He characterized it as worse than that under which the French people were crushed by LOUIS NAPOLEON, for, said the speaker, the French had at least the pleasure of being ruled by men of some character and brains; but we are under the heel of an oligarchy of ignorance, composed of the very scum of society. He referred to the Republican victories in the recent State elections, and said they were a glorious augury of the result in New-York, if Republicans only discharged their duty.

Mr. M. ELLINGER, of the Twenty-second Ward, next addressed the meeting and dwelt at length on the importance of the coming contest. He analyzed the ticket presented by the Republican Party for the suffrages of the people, and said every man whose name appeared there was in every way worthy and deserving of public confidence. He appealed to his hearers to join hands in one great and united effort to overthrow the corrupt clique that now rule this City, and render it a byword and a reproach all over the country.

Other speakers in English and German followed, and all were listened to with great attention and warmly applauded.

A fine band of music was in attendance, and at intervals played national and patriotic airs. The meeting was in every respect a great success, and gave ample evidence that the German Republicans of the Twentieth District will render a good account of themselves on the 8th of November.

First Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club.

The usual weekly meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Woodford and Kaufman Club of the First Assembly District was held last evening at the Union Republican Head-quarters, No. 122 West Broadway, Major WM. H. BAKER presiding. Some routine business having been transacted, and the names of many new members enrolled, a discussion took place in reference to the conduct of Mr. JOHN W. HEAPE, Secretary, who was accused of Tammany proclivities. A motion was made to remove him from the Club, but his loyalty being established, it was withdrawn. It was resolved that a grand ratification meeting of the soldiers and sailors of the First Assembly District be held next Wednesday evening. Messrs. JOHN GLYN, MICHAEL GRAY and Col. M. W. BURNS were appointed to act as Secretaries on that occasion. The President having made a few remarks, the meeting adjourned at an early hour.

Westchester County Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Westchester County held their County Convention at White Plains yesterday. Every town in the county was fully represented, ninety-one delegates being present, and the utmost harmony prevailed. SILAS D. GIFFORD, of Morrisania, was elected Chairman, and Messrs. W. H. H. BARKER, WM. J. WOOD, G. TEN EYCK SHELDON and D. B. FRISBIE, Secretaries. The following nominations for county officers were made, viz.:

For Sheriff, WALTER H. HAIGHT, of Newcastle; Register, Dr. CHARLES J. NORDQUIST, of East Chester; Surrogate, JOHN S. BATES, of Bedford; County Clerk, ERNEST HALL, of Morrisania; Superintendent of the Poor, HENRY W. HART, of Yorktown; Justice of the Sessions, MYRON B. SILKMAN, of Bedford; Coroners, A. R. FREE, of Cortlandt, and LEWIS B. PELTON, of Bedford.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the County Committee, viz.: Silas D. Gifford, Chairman; Wm. H. Herring, Henry B. Archer, E. P. Phelps, D. O. Bradley, Samuel Shaffer, J. C. Paulding.

At a caucus of the Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District, Messrs. Alfred E. Smith, Benjamin Badeau, George Frisbie, James H. Moran and L. F. Pelton were chosen delegates to the Congressional Convention.

Young Democracy Assembly Nominations.

The Assembly Nominating Conventions of the Young Democracy were held last evening in the various Assembly districts, with the following results: Second District, Wm. Walsh; Third District, James Hayes; Sixth District, Anthony Miller; Seventh District, Howard T. Marston; Ninth District, Alexander V. Davidson; Eleventh District, John McGowan; Eighteenth District, Leander Buck. In the remaining districts, the Conventions adjourned without nominating.

Republican Mass-Meeting in Brooklyn.

A large meeting of the Republicans of the Western District of Brooklyn was held, last evening, at the corner of Gates and Marcy avenues, under the auspices of the Twenty-first Ward Woodford and Kaufman Club. The principal speaker of the evening was Ex-Gov. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire. He reviewed with much ability the history of the Democratic Party in this State and in the country at large, referring, by the way, to the unexpected refutation of the charge of bribery made against WOODFORD by the Democrats, that appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, and concluded by remarking that the contest, all side issues apart, was one between the advocates of an honest vote and the patrons of ballot-box stuffers and repeaters.

After three rousing cheers for WOODFORD and KAUFMAN the audience dispersed.

The Newark Election.

The charter election in Newark, on Tuesday, resulted in such decided Republican gains as to surprise even the Republicans themselves, who had hardly counted upon electing twelve out of thirteen Aldermen. The vote for Auditor (the head of the city ticket) was as follows: DAWES, Republican, 8,800; WERNER, Democrat, 6,612. DAWES' majority is 2,226, which is a gain of 2,000 over Mayor RICORD's majority last November. The Independent Democrats elected their candidate in the Twelfth Ward. The Republicans, having carried the other twelve wards, will have a large majority in the Common Council. It will stand eighteen Republicans to eight Democrats. ATWATER, the Republican candidate for Water Commissioner, was elected by a majority of 3,046, and POINIER, Tax Commissioner, received a majority of 3,344.

Preparing for the Election.

Marshal SHARPE was in consultation yesterday with prominent Republicans of this City respecting the names of persons to be selected as Deputy Marshals, to act under the National Election law next November. None but thoroughly reliable men will be chosen, and the compensation will be about $10 per day. In the neighborhood of 1,000 will be appointed.

Political Brevities.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District held a meeting corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, Mr. GEORGE W. DE CUNHA in the chair. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State Republican nominations, and pledging the members of the Club to its support. This Club will also give special attention to the prevention of fraudulent voting on the day of election. A number of new members signed the roll, and after brief addresses by Col. HOPPER and Capt. DE CUNHA, the meeting adjourned.

The Fifteenth District Republican Association held a meeting last evening, at No. 248 West Thirty-third-street, President LABAUGH in the chair. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and 260 copies ordered to be printed. A committee was appointed to select and recommend men to act as Deputy Marshals on election day, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Association of the Seventh Ward held an enthusiastic meeting at No. 182 Orchard-street, last night, Mr. ROSENKRANS presiding. Addresses were delivered by Gen. KEROCHAN, Mr. PHIPPENS and others.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association, of which Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is President, met last evening at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Several new members were elected, and arrangements were made for holding a primary election, should one be called by the General Committee.

At a Convention held at Apollo Hall, last evening, for the Eleventh Assembly District, JOHN E. MCGOWAN received the unanimous nomination of the Young Democracy.

The following will be the representation of delegates of the towns of Suffolk County in County Conventions on the basis of the recent census: Huntington, 11; Smithtown, 2; Islip, 5; Brook Haven, 10; Riverhead, 3; East Hampton, 3; Shelter Island, 1; Southampton, 6; Southold, 7.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The appointment of Mr. GEORGE S. MCWATTERS to the position of storekeeper, under the New-York Custom-house, was most judicious, and will be heartily approved by those who are familiar with the man and his good deeds. He has been connected with the Police Department of this City for the past twelve years, and never had a charge preferred against him in all that time. Since the war, in addition to his police duties, he has been an indefatigable worker for the interests of sick and disabled soldiers, and the families of those who died in battle. Hundreds of cases have been investigated by him, and relief obtained for the unfortunate, in scores of instances. For these services Mr. MCWATTERS received no remuneration whatever, save the gratitude of those who were the objects of his beneficence. His merits were recognized by the Collector, and hence the offer of an appointment, which was accepted a few days ago.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, AUGUSTUS SABELLE was charged with attempting to take the life of ANNA LACOSTE, an inmate of a house of ill-repute, No. 159 Greene-street. It appeared that on the previous evening the prisoner had an altercation with her, and produced a knife, with which he threatened to take her life. She fled upstairs, he following her with a large knife, and she, afraid that he would kill her, jumped through a three-story window into the street. Fortunately, she was uninjured. The prisoner was held in $800 bail.

WILLIAM GINSMAN was brought up at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, charged with personating a Deputy Sheriff and obtaining possession of two horses and a set of harness, worth $450, belonging to ELIZABETH QUIN, No. 12 Stryker's-lane, West Fifty-second-street. Mrs. QUIN stated that on Tuesday last the prisoner came to her house, representing himself as a Deputy Marshal, with a warrant claiming the possession of the horses. She refused to give them to him, and he, presenting a revolver at her head, took them forcibly. He was arrested by Officer SMITH, of the Eighth Precinct, and held for trial.

The ladies of the Church of the Heavenly Rest have formed an association to secure contributions to the construction fund of the church, to organize efforts for the relief of the poor and the instruction of the ignorant, &c. With such view a fair will be held by them about the middle of December. Also, on Oct. 20, a member of the Association will give an exhibition of Jarly's wax-works. The officers are: First Directress, Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN; Second Directress, Mrs. J. C. Bache; Secretary, Mrs. Chas. C. Leeds; Treasurer, Mrs. Turnure; Executive Committee, Mrs. T. R. Jackson, Mrs. E. H. Tompkins, Mrs. E. Carter, Mrs. Hildreth, Mrs. Bancker, Mrs. Collingwood, Miss Newman, Miss Hoffman.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Central American Transit Company was held yesterday at No. 58 Exchange-place, for the purpose of consolidating, if possible, the three conflicting interests in the Company. Owing to the absence of the Chairman, Mr. SCHELL, no business was transacted.

Music at Madison-square today.

A meeting of the German Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 60 Ludlow-street, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for a Fair soon to be held, the object of which is to raise funds to provide suitable accommodations for their mission. Communications were read from officials of sister churches and institutions expressive of their sympathy with the cause and promising material aid. Mr. ATKINSON, the President, announced that a special meeting would be held at the same place on Tuesday evening next.

The ninth annual opening of the regular course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, took place last evening. Prof. HAMILTON, in his introductory address, compared the medical teaching of thirty years ago with that of the present day, and showed the improvements which had taken place in instruction and standard of qualification. Prof. JAS. P. WHITE, of Buffalo, who is to give the course on obstetrics this year, was called out and made a few congratulatory remarks. Then the regular order of lectures for the term was announced, and the meeting was dismissed with a benediction.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, LOUIS WOLFF, of No. 314 West Forty-first-street, stabbed JAMES REILLY, twelve years of age, residing at No. 329 West Twenty-sixth-street, in the back with a large pocket-knife, causing a dangerous wound. The boy was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant, who is about the same age as REILLY, was locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where he stated that REILLY, with a number of others, had made an attack upon him, and that he had used the knife in self defense.

MARGARET JACOBS was assailed last evening, at her residence, No. 107 Greenwich-street, by her husband, HENRY JACOBS, who stabbed her in the forehead with a carving-knife, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. He was arrested and locked up in the Liberty-street Police Station.

An altercation occurred last evening, at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, between MICHAEL HERRON and MICHAEL MCGARRON, during which the wife of HERRON came up, and ended the affair by dealing MCGARRON a blow on the head with an ax, inflicting a slight wound. No arrest was made.

The fancy-goods store of Mrs. VAUGHAN, No. 1,053 Second-avenue, was damaged by fire, last evening, to the amount of $800, but was insured for $1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Yesterday afternoon, the body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was found in the East River, at Pier No. 33, and taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

When the steamer *Alaska*, from Aspinwall, arrived here last evening, the Captain gave one of the passengers, named JAMES H. LYNCH, a machinist, in charge of Capt. MCDONNELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, upon a complaint of stabbing and shooting another passenger, JOHN COLLINS, severely wounding him. The prisoner will be handed over to the United States authorities for trial.

Arguments were made before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, in the counter suits brought by the owners of the schooner *Lady Ellen* and the steamer *Norwalk*, on account of the recent collision between the two vessels. The libel was ordered to be amended. A decision will be given in the case in a few days.

JOSEPH J. EDWARD, of No. 80 Cedar-street, gave $1,000 bail before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to answer Assistant Assessor HARDI O'S charge of having failed to make daily returns of sales and purchases as a tobacco dealer.

The application of Mr. MACIAS, owner of the steamer *Hornet*, the alleged Cuban privateer, for the immediate release of the vessel, has been referred to the authorities at Washington by District Attorney NOAH DAVIS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday afternoon, MORRIS W. LOCKWOOD, of the Sanitary Company, and GEO. STOLL, of the Twenty-second Precinct, were dismissed from the Department.

The celebrated fraudulent drawback claims case, in which SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, R. B. CALDWELL and several others are indicted, is to be tried at the approaching term of the United States Circuit Court.

Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER lectures in Plymouth Baptist Church, Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to-night. Subject: "Put Money in Thy Purse."

The Board of Excise, yesterday, appointed FREDERICK SMYTH counsel and attorney to the Board, at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

The receipt of taxes on real estate will commence on Saturday next, at 8 A. M. On taxes paid before the 1st of November a discount at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed.

A meeting of the P. H. Keenan Battalion of Cavalry, of the Seventh Ward, was held last evening, Capt. THOS. HUSSIAN in the chair. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing campaign: Captain, THOS. HUSSIAN; Secretary, JAS. E. G. MCELROY; Treasurer, EDWARD CLARKSON. The Company propose a grand target excursion at Jones' Wood early next month.

BROOKLYN.

The expenditures of the Prospect Park Commissioners for September amounted to $59,002 05. The balance on hand at the present time is $70,775 56. A requisition for an additional $100,000 is to be made on the city some time next week.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. WOOD, will be reviewed on the 18th inst. by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Forty-seventh Regiment will also be reviewed on the same day.

A naval court of inquiry is to convene in Brooklyn, on the 20th inst., to investigate the circumstances connected with the grounding of the United States steamer *Guerriere*, on the Nantucket Shoal, when on its way to New-York with the remains of Admiral FARRAGUT.

Rev. TITUS COAN, for nearly forty years a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, having lately returned, will deliver a lecture upon the volcanoes of that country, at Plymouth Church, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. No charge for admission. This lecture is one of intense interest, and we have no doubt all who hear it will feel well paid for their attendance.

The heavy rains of Tuesday night and yesterday morning had the effect of producing quite an inundation, yesterday, in Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue. The basements of many of the houses were completely flooded, and the banks of a large sewer in course of construction were seriously damaged.

The County Fair in the Prospect Park Grounds was not largely attended yesterday. Until long after noon not a person not pecuniarily interested was to be seen about the place, and even after the clouds cleared off but few visitors appeared. The indications at the present time are that the speculation will prove to be a failure.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday, but there being no cases ready for trial an adjournment was made until today. The case of MICHAEL LOVETT, who is charged with the murder of his child, is the first on the calendar, and will, in all probability, be first disposed of.

In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, before Judge TAPPEN and Justices VOORHIES and JOHNSON, the case of MICHAEL LOVETT, on an indictment for murder, was called up for trial. As Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, counsel for prisoner, was not in attendance, the case was postponed until to-morrow morning. LOVETT, it will be remembered, kept a small grocery in Van Brunt-street, near William-street. On the 11th of August last he had a quarrel with his wife, when crazed with liquor. He seized a large cheese-knife and threw it at her. The weapon struck his child, aged eleven months, killing it almost instantly. The woman escaped unhurt.

LONG ISLAND.

Not a little excitement was occasioned during the recent Agricultural Fair at Riverhead, Suffolk County, by the detection and arrest of a female pickpocket, who was caught in the act of taking a porte-monnaie from the pocket of a lady who was examining some large pumpkins. Detective Officer CORWIN was an eye-witness to the transaction, and immediately took her into custody. She is about thirty years of age, and was gotten up regardless of expense. It was found that she had robbed some eight or ten persons, and several pocketbooks were found on her person.

At the annual meeting of the Cemetery Association of Riverhead, yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. H. BENJAMIN, M. D., President; G. HILL and A. T. TERRELL, Trustees; N. W. FOSTER, Secretary and Treasurer; G. HILL, Sexton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The corner-stone of a new house of worship for the Reformed Church of Mount Vernon was laid yesterday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Rev. M. H. HUTTON, the pastor, Rev. Dr. M. S. HUTTON, of New-York City, and Rev. Dr. V. M. HUBBERT, of White Plains.

Justice PRATT has issued a writ of mandamus compelling T. MASON OLIVER, Treasurer of Morrisania, to pay to the Southern Boulevard Commissioners $18,000 in his possession and collected on account of work on the road.

A music-teacher by the name of HUBER advertised a grand concert for Monday evening, with an array of popular artists. A short time prior to the hour announced for opening the doors HUBER collected all the money he could for tickets sold, and suddenly disappeared.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN LONG, two brothers named WHITLEY, and a lad named STRAUB, were, yesterday, arrested on a charge of having stolen $298 from Mr. SCHAFFEL, of Jersey City, who keeps a trunk-store at No. 41 Cortlandt-street, New-York. The lad LONG has been employed by SCHAFFEL in his store, and was suspected and watched by the detectives for some days. The boys had established a minstrel troupe in the old colored church on South Fifth-street, where they were giving performances once a week. They had invested a portion of the money in musical instruments, and were paying a clog-dancer from New-York, named MORRISSEY. Two watches and a quantity of various kinds of rum were found in their possession. Forty dollars only of the money was recovered.

The question of the creation of a large public park is attracting considerable interest and attention in Jersey City. The advocates of the scheme propose the purchase of a large plot of marsh land lying at the foot of the hill between Jersey City proper and Bergen, bounded on the north by the New-Jersey Railroad and on the south by Grand-street. About 100 acres of land thus situated are unoccupied.

Jersey City has an association of coach-drivers. They have elected a board of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Captain, JOHN S. LANSING; Lieutenants, JAMES BRACKEN, JOHN FITZSIMMONS, JAMES KEERNAN, THOMAS CORRIGAN; Orderly Sergeant, JOHN O'KEEFE.

The Central New-Jersey Baptist Association adjourned, at New-Brunswick, on Tuesday evening, after a sermon by Rev. H. A. CORDO, of Jersey City, on "The Bible in the Schools."

A young man, son of F. H. DAWES, City Auditor of Newark, had his nose broken at the polls, in the Seventh Ward, on Tuesday, by a ruffianly fellow named DANIEL BOICE. The provocation was a request, made by young DAWES, that BOICE would be less noisy. A warrant has been issued for the assailant.

During Tuesday night two fires broke out in Newark, resulting in the destruction of nearly $3,000 worth of property. The barn owned by WILLIAM G. GARDNER, in Prospect-street, was destroyed with its contents, at about 2 o'clock A. M. The loss was $1,500. Another barn on the estate of WILLIAM RANKIN was also destroyed, with a carpenter-shop adjoining. The loss is estimated at $1,400; no insurance. Both are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

In the United States District Court, at Trenton, yesterday, JAMES COONEY was indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with carrying on the retail liquor business in Newark without paying the special tax. Pleaded not guilty. The trial of MICHAEL J. BROWN, indicted for carrying on the wholesale liquor business in Newark with a license, was postponed, on motion of Gen. RUNYON, important witnesses being absent.

The Trenton Common Council, on Tuesday night, refused all applications for liquor licenses, by a vote of twelve to four.

JAMES FLERIN, a workman in the jewelry factory on Monticello, near Bergen-avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. About 4 o'clock FLERIN went out upon a vacant lot on the corner of Monticello and Bowden avenues and deliberately cut his throat with a pocket-knife, dying almost instantly. The cause of the act is unknown.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The appointment of Col. Hatch as a member of the Board to examine officers under the new Army law has been revoked, as he would not be able to reach Washington from his station in Texas in time for the meeting of the Board, and Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Ruger, of the Eighteenth Infantry, has been appointed in his place.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—American Securities and Stocks opened and continued quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.
Consols for money	92½
Consols for account	92½
United States 5-20s, 1862	91½
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	90½
United States 5-20s	89½
United States 10-40s, 1867	86
Illinois Central Railroad shares	114
Erie Railroad shares	18
Atlantic and Great Western	28½

[The afternoon quotations were not received at the TIMES Office last night.]

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95⅛ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 12—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened and continued quiet; Middling Upland, 8⅞d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.@8⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western. CORN 28s. 6d.@29s. ℔ quarter.

[No afternoon quotations received by us.]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 22,000 bbls.; Wheat, 264,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 58,000 bushels; Barley, 58,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS firm. FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 20; sales 6,700 bushels Sandusky Red Winter, $1 23; 15,000 bushels Spring, per sample, $1 12½. CORN quiet; sales 10,000 bushels Yellow Western, 75c.; 10,000 bushels Rejected Western, 70½c. Car-lots No. 2 Western, 75c. OATS steady; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 45c. RYE; sales, 7,000 bushels Wisconsin at 82½c.@83c. Other articles steady and unchanged. CATTLE quite active, but prices shaded off a trifle owing to very liberal receipts, supply being 345 cars against 185 cars same day last week. Advices from other points are also unfavorable. Sales, 1,500 head at $5@$6 65 for Kentuckies, $6@$7 25 for Illinois, $6 50@$8 25 for Ohios, $6 75@$7 70 for Indiana, and $5 12½@$6 for Canada. Kansas-fed Texans sold at $5 25@$6 30; buyers very cautious under the lessons of last week. SHEEP active, and all offerings taken at the slight advance noted yesterday. Westerns sell at $4 50@$5, and Canadas at $5 25@$5 75. Canada LAMBS sell freely at $6 50@$6 75. HOGS dull, at the decline already noted.

OSWEGO, Oct. 12.—FLOUR steady with a fair demand; $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Red Winter; $7 25 for White Winter, and $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales limited; car-lots No. 1 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 27; Choice White Canada, $1 [illegible]. CORN quiet and steady; sales [illegible] Milled; car-lots at 82c. OATS dull at 48c.@50c.; sales of 1,000 bushels at 48c. BARLEY quiet and steady; Prime Toronto, $1 10 here; in the bay, $1 10@$1 20. PEAS scarce and nominal. RYE quiet and steady. CORN-MEAL, $1 38 for unbolted; $1 90 for bolted. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $31. FREIGHTS by canal firm; Wheat 8c., Barley 7c., and Lumber $4 to New-York; $3 50 to the Hudson. FREIGHTS by Railroad—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60. Lake IMPORTS—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 36,600 bushels; Lumber, 500,000 feet. Canal EXPORTS—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Barley, 64,000 bushels; Lumber, 2,700,000 feet.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Stock of WHEAT light; market dull; Amber State and Western, $1 38@$1 42, and extra do., $1 45@$1 50; White State and Western, $1 45@$1 60; Diehl, $1 70@$1 75. RYE—Steady, with a moderate milling demand; sales to a limited extent of Western have been reported at $1, and State, $1 05. OATS—Dull; mixed Western, 55c.@57c. BARLEY—Market stronger; two-rowed State, $1@$1 02—the latter price for boat-loads; six-rowed State, $1 10@$1 15; Milwaukee, No. 2, $1 06; Chicago, No. 2, $1 15@$1 20; Canada West sold at $1@$1 20, for all grades. Barley MALT still sells slowly; new is in the market, with sales of six-rowed at $1 35, and Canada West at $1 35@$1 42; there is but little old here, and that is held firmly. Canada West Barley, $1 35@$1 45; do. from six-rowed State, $1 25@$1 35, and do. from two-rowed do., $1 05@$1 15. OATS—Without decided change; Western, 50c.@52c., the latter for Toledo; 55c.@56c. for new State, and 50c.@52c. for unsound, old do.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 07½@$1 07¾. CORN dull and lower at 60½c.@60⅝c., for No. 2 Mixed; during the afternoon quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and lower at 35c. for No. 2. RYE dull and lower, No. 2 68c. BARLEY dull and drooping at, No. 2, 91½c.@92c. HIGHWINES firm at 84c.@85c. Mess PORK firm at $25 for old, $26 for new, closing at $25 75 for old. LARD, 15½c.@16½c. Live HOGS active and steady at $7@$7 85. CATTLE fairly active and firmer at $3@$6 75. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls Flour; 125,000 bushels Wheat; 62,000 bushels Corn; 60,000 bushels Oats; 7,000 bushels Rye; 29,000 bushels Barley; 9,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour; 57,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Oats; 77,000 bushels Barley; 5,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm to Buffalo.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—COTTON easier, owing to heavy receipts; demand good; Middlings, 15c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 114 bales; coastwise, 904 bales; total, 1,018 bales; exports, coastwise, 225 bales; stock, 3,955 bales. FLOUR active and firm. WHEAT steady; receipts good; Choice Maryland Red at $1 65@$1 70; Good to Prime, $1 40@$1 60; Common to Fair, $1 20@$1 35; Inferior, $1 10@$1 15; White, $1 40@$1 75; Indiana Red, $1 30. CORN very dull; stock large; Southern White, 90c.@$1; Yellow, 85c.@90c.; Western White, 85c.@90c.; Western Yellow, 80c.@85c. OATS dull at 47c.@50c. RYE, 75c.@90c. Mess PORK firm at $27. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17½c.@18c.; Clear Ribs, 18½c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 14½c.@15c. HAMS, 25c.@25½c. LARD firm at 16¼c.@17c. WHISKY firm at 91c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and drooping; New, 45c.; Old, 50c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull. Mess PORK in fair demand at $26. LARD advanced and in fair demand at 16c. BACON advanced and in fair demand at 14c. for Shoulders; 17½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY dull and unchanged. EXCHANGE par.

TOLEDO, Oct. 12.—FLOUR steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red, $1 16@$1 17; No. 2 Red, $1 14. CORN firmer; No. 1 White, 68c.; No. 2 White, 65½c. OATS steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, 41½c.; No. 2, 38½c. FREIGHTS firm at 4½c. to Buffalo, 8c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—BAGGING firm and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS advancing. Mess PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 25c. LARD, in tierces, 16½c. WHISKY steady; raw, 86c.@87c. TOBACCO—Sales, 104 hhds. at $5@$6 50 for frosted trash to good lugs; $8 75@$30 for low to medium bright new wrappers.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Extra Spring firmer at $4 75. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05¾. OATS nominal. CORN—Rejected, 58c. RYE dull. BARLEY declining; sales at 84c.@85c. Live HOGS heavy and declined, 25c.; sales at $7 25@$7 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 142,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo firmer at 7½c.; to Oswego, 12c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—COTTON nominally lower. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 20@$1 22. CORN dull at 55c.@61c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY steady at 80c.@$1 05. RYE heavy at 72c.@75c. WHISKY, TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK firm; Jobbing, $25 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 16c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 12.—COTTON dull at 14c.; receipts, 305 bales; exports, 1,171 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5. CORN, 75c. for old; 65c. for new. OATS, 50c. LARD, 17c.@18½c. PORK, $28. BACON scarce; Shoulders 15c.; Sides, 20c.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 12.—Spirits TURPENTINE buoyant at 40½c. Strained ROSIN firmer at $1 45. Crude TURPENTINE firm and tending up at $1 80@$1 42½. TAR dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Demand fair at lower rates; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; sales, 4,100 bales; net receipts, 1,827 bales; coastwise, 314 bales; total, 2,141 bales; stock, 43,498 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12.—COTTON easier, but in good demand; Middling, 14¼; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 1,734 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,565 bales; stock, 17,143 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—COTTON very dull and depressed, and accurate quotations cannot be given; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 6 bales; stock, 4,300 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 12.—COTTON dull and tending down; nothing doing; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 834 bales; exports, coastwise, 340 bales; stock, 22,630 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.—COTTON active; Middlings, 14¼c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 4,360 bales; exports, coastwise, 7,600 bales; stock, 37,502 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 12.—COTTON dull but not lower; Low Middling, 14½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 587 bales; exports, coastwise, 44 bales; stock, 2,551 bales.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN declining; No. 1, 70c.; No. 2 nominally 68c. OATS nominally 42c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull and lower at $4 10; Refined at 23½c.

GALVESTON, Oct. 12.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 249 bales; stock, 6,032 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 192 bales; exports, coastwise, 400 bales; stock, 1,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 12.—COTTON closed weak; sales, 1,007 bales; Middling, 13¾c.; Receipts, 1,175 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Some of KNOX's contemporaries are endeavoring to induce him to run for an office, in order to get him out of the way. But KNOX, we are happy to learn, does not intend to desert the tens of thousands of patrons who look up to him for the latest styles. "No office for me," he says, "as long as my old friends desire my services." That's what's the matter. Furthermore, KNOX's Fall styles of Hats cannot be beat.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent, under the guise of an improvement. Using as well as selling an infringement is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Don't be deceived about improvements. That has been my study for ten years.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W.	Cloudy	50
Halifax	S. W.	Overcast	56
Portland	S. E.	Raining	60
Boston	S. E.	Raining	63
New-York	S.	Raining	63
Philadelphia	E. S. E.	Raining	64
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Raining	66
Washington	N. W.	Clear	68
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	78
Savannah	S. E.	Clear	80
Augusta	N.	Clear	69
Oswego	W.	Clear	53
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy	61
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	57
Chicago	W.	Cloudy	42
Louisville	W.	Clear	58
Mobile	N.	Clear	60

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Algeria	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Oct. 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Siberia	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Oct. 15	New-York	Havre.
City of London	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Oct. 13	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Algeria*, at 8 A. M. No supplementary mail. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For France, via Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 6 A. M. For Europe, via Liverpool and Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 8½ A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 12—*In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.*—Miss Mary Herring, Silas C. Herring, A. Lawson, Dr. D. B. Hunt, Dr. Jas. Boyd, M. Friedman, G. B. Cluett, O. C. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, 4 children and 2 servants, Miss H. De Loosen, C. W. Topham, Hy. Smith, B. Butler, G. A. Bennett, E. R. Greene, A. Gunzer, E. Londheim, L. Wasserman, A. S. Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willets, E. M. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Lawrence and family, Miss Blanche De Loosey, Miss A. J. Harrison, Miss E. L. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Simpson, E. Detrick, F. W. Bender, A. D. Jessup, Jr., F. Therolle, Johnson, Rev. E. Johnson, Rev. T. Brocklebank, M. Barnewell, Thomas Hiller, R. T. Bird, Mr. Bird, Dr. Bird, W. G. Hitchcock, R. Douglas, A. Gans, W. Bardain, J. L. Roff, H. A. Hine, George Hamilton, A. Ackroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Achelis and daughter, F. White, C. M. Kellock, A. Hutchison, J. O. Willis, J. R. Dalton, R. Trolet, Jas. Coggin, John Prestnick.

OCT. 12—*In steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—D. B. Keeler, Jr., and wife, Rev. J. G. Bliss, Charles Biggs, Miss Ellen Jackson, Miss Ellen Richardson, Miss. E. T. Maltbie, Miss Sarah L. Wood, R. W. Cooper, W. R. Tanner, Rev. and Mrs. Frank Newton, Rev. William Simonton, Mrs. Endall, Miss Laura Endall, Miss Clarine Endall, Walter Endall, Mrs. D. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Pierrepont, Rev. Fred. Newton, Rev. J. J. Lucas, Rev. Geo. A. Seeley, Rev. Geo. W. Sieler, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Halcomb, G. Lamar Collins, Chas. McBurney, Wm. Yates, Harvey Porter, Miss Julia Rappleye, Rev. and Mrs. A. Brodhead, Miss Craig, Miss Craig, Miss Dickie.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 12—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Hill and three children, Mrs. Bell Knap, Miss Barnett, Mrs. and Miss Coles, W. D. Marks, two lady friends, Mrs. W. D. Marks, Mrs. Bagshaw, Miss Leavitt and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Waldstein and child, J. L. Cutler, Master Waldstein, Mr. Templeton, Capt. Child, W. A. Chambers, Mr. Wenman, H. Bolton Jones, Mr. Guinee, W. P. Beck, F. J. Blakeman, E. P. Morgan, Miss Alinson, Mr. English, Mr. Bell, Thos. Christy, C. R. Christy, Mr. Leffy and lady, Miss Hughes, Mrs. G. R. Shreeves, Mrs. Jay's maid servant, Mrs. Sargent's maid servant, Miss Emstein and child, Miss Quigley and sister, L. Quigley, Miss L. G. James, Miss Lafore, P. P. Allendroth, Mr. Grow, Miss Newcomer, Miss J. A. Belton, P. Lomades, Mr. Gener, Mr. Bryn, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Newcomer, Miss Grow and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Price, Miss Slaughton, D. Merritt, Miss Merritt, Mrs. G. W. Merritt, Mrs. Neef, Mr. and Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Sherwell, Miss Waring, Mrs. W. F. Leech and daughter, D. C. Leech, C. H. Spang, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, Miss Sargent, Miss Beck, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Appleton, Miss Appleton, Miss Read, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jay, 2 children and 2 nurses, Mr. Jackson, A. L. McDonald, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Greenway, J. H. Emory, Mr. Hill, Mrs. J. H. Stauffer, 2 daughters, child and nurse, A. Ward, Mr. Stauffer, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mrs. Brown's sister, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. Wood and brother, J. S. Amory and lady, S. M. Hinkle, F. Campbell, M. Halstead, Gen. Burnell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rogers and 2 daughters, Mr. Sullivan, J. Ashbridge, E. M. Cantle, Mr. Dobell, Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Brown, Miss Henry, Miss Simmons, Mr. Gettings, Dr. Simmons, Miss Potton and servant, Mrs. Brown, nurse and child, Mrs. Burnham, nurse and child, Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Leavett, Mrs. Thibandeau, Mrs. S. S. Prasser, Mrs. H. Waller, Mrs. Robert Lee Dawson, Mrs. Hammond, 3 children and servant, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Williams, Mr. Schlamberger, C. Parker, D. Shirk, W. J. Westcott, R. J. McCormick, H. L. Sims, S. J. Hilton, Miss F. Purvis, Miss Allison, Mr. Jaquemot, F. J. Hilton and son, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hammond, Mrs. and Miss Parker, W. W. Brown, H. G. Lippincott, Miss C. A. Lippincott, Miss Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ingraham and son, Miss Morrill and sister, Mrs. and Miss Potter, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McKay and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Workman, Miss Workman and sister, Mr. Calvacressi, Mr. and Mrs. Erlanger and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, J. A. Barnham and son, H. F. Budge, Mr. and Miss Barnham, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. and Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Flemming, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stephens, R. H. McCormick, W. E. McCormick, S. R. Raynolds, Professor J. Henry, J. Lane, Mr. Morrill, G. L. Ward, Mr. Bledgett, P. Jewell, Mr. Parrish, Mr. Lewis, Thos. H. Dudley and son, Major Allen, R. Dunlop, W. Kirkwood, Mr. Spofford.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—J. Pinkerton, C. McCarthy, Wm. Buchanan, T. A. Wilmarth, F. W. Hoyt, M. M. Patton, C. C. Prentice, wife and child, O. P. Reed, H. W. Dane, Miss R. Amram, Mrs. M. F. Barclay, Mrs. E. F. Brown, W. McClain.

In steam-ship Champion, from Charleston.—J. R. Baird, A. McConnell, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Nye, Mrs. T. Rowbrook, Mrs. Drake, T. C. Oliver, C. P. Bull, Gen. Tyler, Miss L. Bliss, J. W. Sprague, F. E. Wells, T. C. Whiteman, Wm. Thomas.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:09 | Sun sets.....5:22 | Moon rises..7:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:41 | Gov. Island..10:30 | Hell Gate..11:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; Colorado, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Virginia, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mississippi, Hovey, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker & Co.; Zodiac, Harkson, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Weybosset, Bulger, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Valley City, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Bark Trait de Union, (Br.,) Ballon, Port-au-Prince via Bangor, Me.

Brig Nellie, Owens, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.

Schrs. Mary Seymour, (Br.,) Martin, Liverpool, George F. Bulley; Rebecca C. Lane, Whittemore, Para, L. H. Amsinck & Co.; Minnie Lee, Talbot, St. Johns, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Leading Star, Poole, Elizabethport, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Senator, Blydenburg, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Sept. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 433 passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 8, at 9:20 A. M., passed ship J. S. De Wolf, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, with maintopmast and foretopgallant yard gone, and signals of distress flying; sent boat with second officer, but was unable to board in consequence of heavy sea; took Captain and 18 of her crew off by means of life-buoy and lines, they reporting ship with deck stove in and in a sinking condition; received them on board and proceeded at noon, lat. 50.31, lon. 33.13.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Oct. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 220 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Oct. 1, at 3:31 P. M., passed steam-ship Cuba, hence for Liverpool; 3d, at 7:20 P. M., steam-ship Tripoli, from do. for do.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Oct. 11, 10 A. M., 60 miles N. of Hatteras, spoke schr. Village Belle, from St. Domingo, for New-York.

Steam-ship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Oct. 14, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Oct. 8, at 1 P. M., off Watlings Island spoke steam-ship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden. Encountered heavy N. E. gales to Hatteras.

Steam-ship Minnetonka, Palmer, Savannah, with mdse. to W. R. Garrison. Experienced heavy N. E. gales S. of Hatteras.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Huggins, Bermuda Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Webb.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

French corvette Primanguet, Commander Auguste Mer, Norfolk, 3 ds. She carries 4 guns and has a complement of 191 men.

Bark Circassian, (of Jersey,) Amy, Santos 65 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Passed the equator Aug. 22, in lon. 40 41. Had light variable winds, with no N. E. trades; has been 7 days N. of Hatteras.

Brig Fearless, (of Ardrossan,) Davison, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., for London, with naval stores to Hewey & Packer. 7th, in a gale from N. N. E., lost water casks, stove bulwarks, and carried away headstays. Put into this port for repairs, and with part of crew sick. 8th, lat. 36, lon. 70, saw a lot of wrecked spars; 9th, saw another lot of wrecked spars.

Brig Cyclone, (of Boston,) Nevens, St. Marys, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Athalsaka, (of Digby, N. S.,) Langenberg, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with 270 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to J. A. Horsey. Had fine weather.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Bunker, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Gipsey, (of St. Croix,) Birnbaum, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to Nelson & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. W. H. Hatfield, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Ship Harbor, N. S., 9 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Calvin, Clark, Musquash, via Salem, 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Susan Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Harry Lee, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to H. A. Barry.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Union, Wass, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Mooney, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Saxon, Saulsbury, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. General Howard, Johnson, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. A. L. Lockwood, St. John, Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Clara Jane, Gillum, Lubec, with fish to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Snow, Thomaston, with lime to L. Hamlin.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. General Meade, Hoyt, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, United States, 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Mary Bell, (Br.,) Wood, Bucksport, N. B., 17 ds., with fish to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ella Amsden, Smith, Saco, with ice to Washington Ice Company.

Schr. Sidney Price, Godfrey, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Blake, (Br.,) O'Brien, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Onwell.

Schr. Bay State, Hart, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mansfield, Acorn, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Ira Hudson, Greely, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Pacific, Gina, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Albert Mason, Snow, Bath, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. Bessy Morris, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linnican, Gloucester, with fish to G. P. Trigg & Co.

Schr. Adolin Kelly, Nickerson, Gloucester, with fish to B. G. Nickerson.

Schr. Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Richmond, Guptil, Vinal Haven, with stone to N. Y. Post-office.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gillespie, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman & Co.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Austin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Young, Greenpoint, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marion Draper, Meader, Gardiner, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. Montezuma, Bulger, Calais, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Geo. Gilman, Gardner, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Alice Ida, Steelman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Robert Smith, Baisden, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. R. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. G. M. Deming, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Schr. Walter Scott, (Br.,) Syphus, Elizabethport, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ella May, Jeterson, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bowdon, Randall, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Almira, Hyeman, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. P. Douglas, Ellis, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Frances, Gaskell, Virginia.

Schr. Crissa, Bowen, Virginia.

Schr. D. Smalley, Mullis, Virginia.

Schr. Electra, Derby, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Doreman, Cornell, Virginia.

Schr. J. & D. Crammer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Valkenburg, Virginia.

Schr. Mary van Kirk, Walker, Virginia.

Schr. Seabird, Hogan, Virginia.

Schr. John Tway, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Corlis, Virginia.

Schr. R. P. Stockton, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Driscol, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Burns, Bigby, Virginia.

Schr. Lyra, Haskell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Henrietta, Tryon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Portchester.

Schr. Breeze, Simmers, Port Jefferson.

Schr. L. E. Ives, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Brookhaven.

Sloop Mary Disston, Robinson, Virginia.

WIND, Sunset—S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Java and Colorado, for Liverpool; City of Limerick, for do.; Mississippi, for New-Orleans; Virginia, for Galveston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 12—Arr. brigs Chieftain, from Malaga; Henry Perkins, from Mayaguana; Minnie Abbie and J. Means, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 12—Arr. bark Ranger, from New-York; she has on board the crew of the abandoned schr. Carlton Jayne.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Tillie, from New-York; bark Vinco, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 12.—Arr. United States steamer Kansas, Commander, N. H. Farquhar, from Washington, and will sail in a few days for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 12.—Arr. bark Paladin, 31 ds. from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, brig Chowan, from Rio. On the 7th October, in lat. 29, lon. 69, N., Paladin spoke Italian brig Selina, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 10.—Arr. brigs Ida L. Ray, Cow Bay, C. B., New-York; Tangier, Boston, Philadelphia. Schrs. Wm. McCobb, Bangor, New-York; Mount Hope, Thomaston, do.; Rosina, Jonesport, do.; A. J. Dyer, Edmunds, Me., do.; Minneola, Ellsworth, New-Bedford; Castilian, do., Providence; Olive Hayward, Bangor, Greenport; Ida May, do., Twerton; American Eagle, Calais, Philadelphia; Olive, Poughkeepsie, Pembroke.

Passed by—1:40 A. M.—Steamer Centipede, New-Bedford, Salem; also, brig Mansanilla, Camden, Me. Charleston Schrs. Kedron, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., New-York; Lizzie L. Mills, Vinalhaven, do.; May Day, Bangor, do.

Sld. brig M. E. Thompson; schrs. Annie Elizabeth, Kossuth, L. S. Sargent, Sarah Gardiner, Marion Draper, James Bliss, Saxon and Olive.

11th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Forest Belle, Bangor, New-York; Albert, Eastport, do.; Bertha Souder, Windsor, N. S., Richmond, Va.; Shope, (Br.) St. John, N. B., Philadelphia; Joseph W. Allen, Boston, Mobile.

Sld. brig Ida L. Ray, schrs. Mount Hope, American Eagle, Minneola, Rosina and A. J. Dyer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 12.—Arr. ship George Hurlbert, from New-York; steam-ships Declan, from New-York; Huntsville, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The steam-ship Moses Taylor sailed today for Honolulu, with a large Australian mail and 40 passengers.

Also, sld., ships St. Nicholas and Pactolus, for Liverpool; B. L. Harriman, for Valparaiso.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 12.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Eclipse, Mills, loaded with coal for Tucker, Swan & Co., Providence, R. I., sprung aleak and sunk soon after on the flats opposite Elizabethport last night, (11th.) She now lies with her deck just out of water at low tide.

Spoken.

Oct. 11, lat. 44 45, lon. 67 40, brig Louisa, Newport, R. I., for Halifax, N. S.—(By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

Foreign Ports.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The steam-ship Ottawa arr. last evening from Liverpool.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 200 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

1 TO 10,000

SHOW CARDS

OR

PICTURES

MOUNTED AND FINISHED

with our ENAMEL WATER-PROOF FINISH, or FRAMED in GLASS at SHORT NOTICE. PRICES LOW and WORK GUARANTEED.

HARRIS FINISHING CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1865. NO. 25 DAY-ST.

TRUSSES, &c.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and PILE INSTRUMENTS—Relief and cure for hernia or rupture, abdominal weakness and piles. Indestructible (steel springs, coated) used in bathing; never rust, break, limber nor soil; fitted to form; lightest, most comfortable and best. Large stock cheap trusses, elastic stockings, belts, suspensories, shoulder-braces, crutches, &c. Correct adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Establishments, No. 2 Ann-st., opposite Herald Building, and No. 1,347 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Under patronage leading surgeons.

FURNITURE

AT COST PRICE.

PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING, BEDROOM SUITES

Also attention is called to my PARLOR BEDSTEADS.

FACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 169 Bleecker-st., corner Sullivan-st.

J. P. C. PICKHARDT.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, Fish, Flour and Provisions.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

One price. Cash only. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.—Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association will hold another great meeting, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, corner 119th-st. and 3d-av. Working men and all citizens of Yorkville and Harlem are invited—to favor the Fast Railroad. JOHN FOLEY, President.

ASHER BARNET, Secretary.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."

The best Suspenders ever worn.